REGISTERED No. 41—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,152.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year	„ 24
Three Months	„ 14
One Month	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-0-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at, any address in town, or free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 3 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

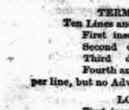
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. MacGillivray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Jan. 1872		Jan. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave Colombo	25
„ Ratnagherry	17	„ Galle	26
„ Vingorla	17	„ Negapatam	29
„ Carwar	18		Feb.
„ Mangalore	19	„ Madras	1
„ Cannanore	20	„ Coconada	3
„ Tellicherry	20	„ Visagapatam	4
„ Calicut	21	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Beypore	21	„ Gopsulpore	5
„ Cochin	22	„ False Point	6
„ Allepey	23	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
„ Tuticorin	24		

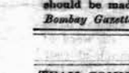
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MOHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

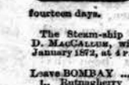
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd January 1872, at noon.

	Jan. 1872		Feb. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSSORAH	9
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Fao	10
„ Guadur	27	„ Bushire	10
„ Muscat	29	„ Linga	15
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bunder Abbas	16
	Feb.		
„ Linga	2	„ Muscat	18
„ Bushire	4	„ Guadur	21
„ Fao	6	„ Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



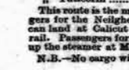
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST LINE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

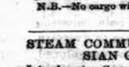
Leave Bombay, Thurs.	Jan. 11	Arrive Porebunder, Sun.	Jan. 14
Arrive Diu, Friday,	„ 12	„ Dwarka, Monday,	„ 15
„ Verawul,	„ 13	„ Kutch Mandvi,	„ 15
„ Mangrowlee, Satr.	„ 13	„ Kurrachee, Tues.	„ 16

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched, according to the above table, on THURSDAY, the 11th January, 1872, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar, on SUNDAY evening for Bombay:—

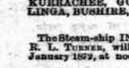
Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingoria
Ratnaghery	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Mahadeo Road; or T. G. Fernades, Coach-builder, opposite Parsik Syndicate.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about the 18th instant.)



THE new and powerful Steam Ship Sr. OLAF, Captain Hills, registered 1,325 tons and highest Class at Lloyds'.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers. There is a Stewardess on Board, and the services of a Surgeon will be available.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£70
„ to Liverpool	£50
2nd „ to	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

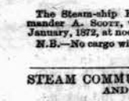
Plans of the accommodation can be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To and from	£22	£16	£6	
Bombay	42	30	8	
Port Said	38	24	6	Including Wines.
Suez	39	25	9-10	
Malta	30	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	35	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.
INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NEBRASKA, s.s., 3,992 Tons Registered, 1,800 H.P.E.

NOTICE.—Passengers are requested to EMBARK on FRIDAY next, 12th instant, at 9 A.M. Has still a few Cabins disengaged.—Apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 15th January, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,706 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain A. E. Barlow, will LEAVE, for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

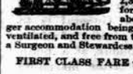
STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th Jan., leaving Masagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M., on Tuesday, the 16th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL ...£50 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

FOR LONDON.

(VIA HAVRE AND THE MALABAR COAST).

To be despatched hence end of January.

THE Steam-ship ADA, 1,050 Registered Tons, Robert Tatchell, Commander.

This fine vessel has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

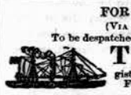
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Suez Canal.)

To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.



THE favourite Passenger Steam-ship MILBANKE, 1,296 Registered Tons, J. H. Smith, Commander. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 10th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship PENGUIN, 1,571 Registered Tons, 200 Horse Power, 1,200 Effective. This Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
„ Liverpool	£50
2nd Class „	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and the services of an experienced Surgeon will be available.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steam Navigation Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a regular service between Odessa and Bombay.

IN accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400-Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Grekks, is expected here about the 23rd of January next, and will have quick despatch.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February last, a direct Goods service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, at reduced rates. For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th November 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY of CASHMERE, arrived from GLASGOW, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th January 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

THIS DAY (THURSDAY), the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters, ex Phatlee Allum—

H A H J—108 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.
W V—15 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of Grey Colored, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

13 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs
10 ditto Grey Domestics
5 Cases Coloured Dhoties
6 ditto Grey Dhooties
4 ditto Silk Bordered Dhooties
3 ditto T. Red Chintz

TO BE LET, a comfortable Furnished Bungalow on Bandora Hill.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, the following, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, or dwelling-house and tenements standing thereon, situate on the north side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay, and numbered 221, in the Sub-district of Bhoiwadeh, formerly in the occupation of Bomonjee Jehangeer and others, and now of the said Jejeebhoy Jehangeer Lane, which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 199, and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and contains by admeasurement 248 square yards and 4-8th of a square foot, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded on the east by the house of Manockjee Byramjee Cooper, on the west by the 1st Parsee Street Wada (lane), on the north by the house of Hormusjee Shiccaje Cooper, and on the south by the said Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton Presses, Iron Tanks, Brass and Copper Pots, Dishes, Tongs, Ladles, Scales with weights, and a good number of other Utensils, Carts and Bullocks, Camels, &c., &c., at Oomrawuttee.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the late Runchordass Megjee, the abovementioned Brass and Copper Utensils, &c., &c.

As also a well-built House, situate in Soucar Street, the property of the late Runchordass Megjee.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., unless previously disposed of by private contract, a Bay Geldings with black points, over 14-2, age 6 off, has been used by an Artillery Officer for 2 years, and been thoroughly broken in as a Charger, carries a Lady well, and is believed to be perfectly sound. Now standing at Scott's Stable, Girgaum.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th, and THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Hon'ble H. F. St. G. Tucker. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1872.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the Neilgherry Hill Stations, the Grand Snow scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR
(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.
Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory,
46, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship WEST AUSTRALIAN, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1872.

FOUND, a fawn coloured GREYHOUND. The Owner to pay Advertising Charges and apply to

Capt. A. C. CLARK,
Care of Messrs. Nicol & Co., Fort.

A MEETING of the BOMBAY PERSIAN RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M., at which the attendance of the Members is requested.

GERALD SEYMOUR FITZGERALD,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 10th January 1872.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of RUPEES SIXTY-EIGHT AND A HALF (Rs. 68½) per SHARE, WILL BE MADE at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates, on and after TUESDAY, the 16th instant.

JAMES G. SMITH,
A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th January 1872.

NOTICE.—LIST of ESTATES which have come under the CHARGE of the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL during the months of October, November, and December last:—

Allen, Joseph, late Engineer, Broach.
Caitano Cores, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.
Dowling, John, late Sub-Inspector of Permanent Way, B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.
Ffolliott, John, late Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Army.
Hay, Charles, late Chief Engineer, Indus Steam Flotilla.
Logan, John, late Engine-driver, G. I. P. Railway Company.
Madan, William, late Captain, Her Majesty's 49th Regiment.
O'Shaughnessy, Patrick, late Fireman, G. I. P. Railway Company.
Ottley, W. H., late Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.
Price, James Everard Coulthurst, late Master Attendant, Bombay.
Skinner, William Graham, late Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay.
Stewart, Haldane, late Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Army.

N. B.—All persons having Claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 8th January 1872.

TO BE LET, at moderate Rent, in a newly built House on the Esplanade, c'ose to the Fort, a SUIT of ROOMS, well adapted as Residence for a Married Couple or Bachelors.—Apply "P. P.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a EUROPEAN CARPENTER. Good Testimonials from last Employers.—Address "C.J.," Sailors's Home.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
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Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Liverpool to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
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Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
Mooltan and Scinde Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay and Poona:—Cheeson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Thacker, Vining & Co., and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona:—Treacher & Co., and D. S. Kemp & Co.
Calcutta:—Wyman & Co.
Allahabad:—Kellner & Co.
Alexandria:—G. Stewart, Robertson & Co.
London:—G. Stewart and Dornhill

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH
ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of
ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,
and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by
J. L. BRAGG 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works '—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS
Has been introduced by
J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the
AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,
Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by al residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,
combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS
Are also Sole Manufacturers of the
INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.
Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E., Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., Lon.on.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginge and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME
OF
DAVE CARSON SAHIB
KA PUCKA TUMASHA
IN INDIA.

THURSDAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1872.

THE FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
DAVE CARSON,
Who will appear for the Last Time in Bombay
AS A PARSEE
AND
THE BENGALEE BABOO.

GO AND HEAR
DAVEJEE CARSONJEE'S WONDERFUL DREAM.

GO AND HEAR
DAVEDASS' KARSENDASS
Relate the history of
MAHA KALLI,
OR
DOORGHA, THE GODDESS OF DESTRUCTION.

DON'T FORGET
THURSDAY, 11TH JANUARY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE,
As the Company depart by the
S.S. NEBRASKA THE FOLLOWING DAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4 0 0	Gallery	Rs. 1 0 0
Stalls	„ 2 0 0	Pit	„ 1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M. Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

N.B.—All Accounts against Mr. CARSON will be immediately settled on presentation.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—Persons having CLAIMS in respect to DEPOSIT RECEIPTS connected with Local Fund Works, Tanna District, are requested to submit the same before the 15TH JANUARY next to Captain Maunsell, R.E., President Local Fund Sub-Committee.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

Tanna, Collector and President Local Fund Committee's Office, Chowna, 16th December 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of SMALL STORES during the year 1872.

Particulars as to quantities, &c., can be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, and on and after the 10th instant.

Tenders must be sealed, endorsed "Tenders for Small Stores," and delivered at Undersigned's Office, in Meadow Street, not later than the 16th instant.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 6th January 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert at a Civil Equity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 36, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 35, he will have to pay Yearly Premiums of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY, the senior and oldest Partner of the well-known Firm of Meerjaee Ahmedbhoy, Milliner, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Outstations, that after a Partnership of forty years in the above Firm, he has separated therefrom, and has opened a Firm on his own under the name of "MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS."

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY begs to remind his former kind Constituents that he is the person who was known in the Old Shop as "Old Meerjaee," and he sincerely hopes and confidently begs that they will continue to him the same kind patronage and support which he formerly enjoyed.

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY's long experience as a Milliner will enable him always to have in stock a choice selection of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c., and he begs to assure his kind Customers that it will be his constant study to afford them the greatest satisfaction. He has just received by the steamer "Nebraska" a large and choice assortment of all kinds of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c.

N.B.—As the old Firm is still in existence, all Orders should be carefully addressed to

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS,
No. 26, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st January 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OIL AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, CASTOR OIL, and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS, commencing the 1st day of January next, and delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered, the annual consumption, averaging about 420 tons of Cocoanut Oil, 400 tons of Castor Oil, and 100 tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeepers' Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Oil or Cotton Waste," as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1872.

No tender will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

Persons whose tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same find security equal to 10 per cent. of the estimated aggregate amount of such Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Wm. WARDEN MORICE.

Stores Office Byculla, 24th November 1871.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby given NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE, for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of January 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1. Report from the Executive Engineer to the Municipality on the Tooloee Water Supply project.
2. Application of the Controller for leave of absence on sick certificate.
3. Correspondence regarding the expediency or otherwise of confirming certain leases of houses for the use of the Police and Health Department made by the late Municipality, more than one year by the late Municipal Commissioner.
4. Correspondence regarding the legalities of certain Contracts in the Engineer's Department made for more than one year by the late Municipal Commissioner.
5. Report from the Health Officer, submitting forms of schedules to be used in the coming Census.
6. Application for the sanction of the Bench to the sale of certain land in old Rampart Row, &c., and of the right to build arcades over certain footpaths.
7. Application of the Commissioner for general sanction to the sale of street frontages for the purpose of setting houses forward.
8. Correspondence regarding the retrenchment of Dr. Hewlett's pay while on leave of absence.
9. Mr. T. C. Hope will ask for sanction to the payment of Rs. 11,809-10-10, the amount expended during the past year, in excess of the grant towards the expense of working the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay.
10. Application of the Commissioner for sanction to a lease intended by the late Commissioner to be entered into with Government for 411 acres of land at Bandora to be used as a grazing ground.
11. Appointment of a Committee of Claims or authorisation of the Commissioner to dispose of such as may be unprovided for in the Budgets of past years.
12. Expediency or otherwise of appointing a Committee of the Justices to scrutinise the Weekly Accounts of the Commissioner.
13. Letter from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, on the subject of the nuisance caused by the Sonapore Drain.
14. Government Resolution, No. 1,493 of 1871, dated 12th December last, on the subject of the Railway approach to Colaba.
15. Report of the Visiting Justices for the year 1871.
16. Appointment of Visiting Justices for the year 1872.
17. Nomination of the Standing and Finance Committees of the Bench for 1872.
18. Petition of Lingoo Feroo, dated 24th June 1871, complaining that he has been disallowed to keep his goats in a shed built for that purpose at Byculla, and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.
19. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner reporting on the petition to the Justices of Caree Mahomed Ismael Chilmai, dated December 22nd, 1871.
20. Letter from Acting Chief Secretary to Government, No. 3758 of 1871, dated 15th December last, on the subject of the Justices preventing the payment of the Police from the Fund specially charged by law with that

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady, rates unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomal. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divdend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 pct.	Agra Bank	85
32,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	660
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	102½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	260
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	140
27,000	250	all	Nil.	National Bank of India.	86
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	465

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	212-50	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	109-12½	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	42-10-2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	196-9-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,850	225 pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	910
250	5,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	340
150	12,000	11,000	300 do.	Apollo Press Co.	2,500
200	2,100	all	215 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	53 do.	Do New	550
100	4,000	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,500	all	40 "	Colabe Press Co.	6,200
250	2,000	all	200 pa	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	2,500	all	1000 "	Fort Press Co.	9,850
300	3,000	1,200	30 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,115
200	6,000	6,000	225 pa	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,600
250	5,000	1,467	75 pa	Imperial Press Co.	1,100
200	5,000	2,000	100 pa	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,000	400	350	60 pa	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	630
120	2,500	all	250 pa	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 "	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA.—9TH JANUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per Cents, for investors' orders at Rs. 96-2 or Rs. 1-0 to 0-14 discount.

4½ per cents, of 1872, large amounts yesterday and to-day at Rs. 101-14 and small sums at Rs. 102.

In shares :—

National Bank shares at Rs. 89.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—10TH JANUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 9th January, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 30 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 10th January, 10-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 47 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 9th to 9 P.M. of the 10th January 1872 is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	9 32	1 32
" Kurrachee	0 55	0 6
" Madras	1 34	0 43

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 10th Jan., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 9th Jan., 2-46 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 9-16 A.M. Cable right to Yoo; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—10TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bulk	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
	Coffee	£3 10s. 0d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	West Australian	Andrew	London, Sept. 17.
	Gogah (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Jan. 7.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, Jan. 8.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship Jane Law, to Liverpool.

Barque Pallas, to Falmouth.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
6	Surat (s)	.....	Bombay, Dec. 21.
	Russia (s)	Gibbs	Kurrachee, Dec. 21.
	City of Berlin	Warden	Liverpool, Oct. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
6	Arcot	.....	.....
	E. J. Spence	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.		
7	Sumatra (s)	Anderson.....Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Milbanke, s, 5 hhds port-wine, P C Soortee; 13 cases hardware, H B Jeejeebhoy.

St Olaf, s, 11 bales printing paper, R Knight and Co.

Pembrokeshire, 73 bales straw board, M P S and Weaving Co.

Sam, Mendel, 9 cases glassware, M Damjee.

FROM LONDON.

St Olaf, s, 50 cases claret and 12 cases Cos d estournel, John Campbell and Co; 2 cases hardware, A H Heptoolabhoy; 1 case glassware, Grendon Tippet and Co; 125 drums linseed oil, H Allybhoy; 4 cases oilmanstores and provisions, Leggatt and Co; 100 cases copper sheets and 4 cases glassware, D Sassoon and Co; 2 cases ficengine, Wallace and Co.

Pembrokeshire, 5 packages paper, V Essajee; 12 cases oilmanstores, 4 cases soap, 2 cases biscuits, and 2 cases blacking, The L A and A Company; 46 bales paper, C Ebrahim; 9 crates earthenware, J Soujee; 61 cases porter, D Sorabjee and Co; 15 cases oilmanstores, A C Hyderbhoy; 5 cases matches, E Heptoola; 10 drums linseed oil, 2 cases hardware, tense varnish, and 1 case toys, M Tyebjee; 54 cases hardware, A Hyderbhoy.

Milbanke, s, 100 casks beer, Grendon Tippet and Co; 7 cases sherry, 6 cases champagne, 3 cases brandy, and 2 cases port-wine, Geo W Wheatley and Co.

Nebraska, s, 4 cases glassware and 1 case photographic views, Grendon Tippet and Co.

Baldovan, 50 drums turpentine and 4 casks red paint, H. Abdoolally.

Sam Mendel, 18 packages hardware, B Heptoola.

Medea, 30 cases claret, Payne and Co.

Lord of the Isles, 23 cases port-wine, Payne and Co.

FROM SUEZ.

St Olaf, s, 4 cases cochineal, M Motichund; 10 cases cochineal, P Khoosaldass; 3 cases cochineal, K Hemchund.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia, s, 10 cases claret, Bouneville and Sibille.

Marie Gabrielle, 4 hhds claret, D S Kemp and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Sovereign, 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 25 bales cotton, N Chutraea; 106 bales cotton, M Bhagoobhoy; 75 bales cotton, R Ramputab; 41 bales cotton, M Rathee; 250 bags linseed, Richard Martin and Co; 1 bale cotton, M. Ramjee; 25 cwts. bones, Edward Bates and Co.

Sir Walter Scott, 5 bales cotton, R Jaichand; 150 bales hemp and 97 bales cotton, L Naranjee.

The Foundling, 100 bales cotton, P Heerjee; 30 bales cotton, C Megraz; 100 bales cotton, A Ladjee; 70 bales cotton, C Purmanund; 38 bales cotton, M. Veljee.

Nebraska, s, 1,000 bundles myrabolams, and 750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3,500 bundles coir yarn, S Mooljee; 165 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 62 bales cotton, G Pamoodass; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 3 bales cotton, H Manockrain; 12 bales cotton, J Ludha; 30 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Mongolia, s, 50 bales cotton, C A Dickson; 150 bales wool, N Khatow; 26 bales cotton, H B Touche and Co.

St Olaf, s, 38 bales wool, D G Hasson; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 50 bales cotton, R Ramputab; 40 bales wool, H Vissonjee; 200 bales cotton, M Thackersey and Co; 30 bales cotton, K Dhunmsy; 400 bales cotton, N Poonjeram; 28 bales cotton, J Dyal; 9 bales hides, D Hasson; 200 bales cotton, G Shamjee; 50 bales wool, B Canjee; 11 bales hides, K Nanse; 34 bales cotton, C Luckmdass; 25 bales wool, J Dewjee; 101 bales hides, S S Mahomed; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 105 packages wet dates, F Khakey.

Milbanke, s, 63 bales cotton, C Ludha; 30 bales wool, K Khetsee; 300 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, N Poonjeram; 40 bales hemp, L Govindjee.

Jane Law, 1,600 bundles gall, J Muthooradass.

Norah Graeme, 25 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Mahableshwar, 27 bales cotton, R Luckmichund.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia, s, 4 bales skins, D. Esmadjee; 463 pieces E. teeth, K. Shripudjee; 15 bales hides, C. Nanjee; 54 cases olibanum, R. Alinaz; 100 boxes tea, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Milbanke, s, 4 bales skins, D Esmadjee and Co.

Saladin, 6 cases peacock feathers, M Moorajee 15 bales skins, W Hussom.

FOR TRIESTE.

Apis s, 18 bales cotton, W and A Graham; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Saladin, 400 bales cotton, H B Touche and Co; 150 bales cotton, H Cassen and Co.

Mongolia, s, 6 bales cotton, A. Nurberam.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 10.

Brown, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Khandeish.

Skinner, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Belgaum.

Sandes, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Sea.

Taylor, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.

Scott, Assistant Surgeon, 62nd Regiment, on duty, from Lucknow.

Partridge, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 25th (K. O.) Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.

Mouat, C.B., Inspector General, British Medical Service, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 10.

Minto, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.

Barnard, Senior Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, to Deolalee.

Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Pension Paymaster, on duty, to Roha.

Marshall, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packets are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M. :—

Monday	Jan. 15	Monday	Jan. 29
"	"	"	22

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	"	24	0 0
Three Months	"	14	0 0
One Month	"	5	0 0
One Week	"	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 2212 of 1871-72.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

A CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be holden in the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, 16th January, 1872.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th January 1872.

No. 2213 of 1871-72.

SENATE.

MEMBERS of the SENATE who intend to be present at the Convocation on the 16th, are requested to SEND their CARDS to the Registrar on or before MONDAY next, the 15th instant.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th January 1872.

No. 2214 of 1871-72.

NOTICE TO VISITORS.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of attending the Convocation for conferring Degrees, to be holden in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1872, at 5 P.M., are requested to FORWARD, as early as convenient, CARDS, with their Addresses thereon, under Envelopes, addressed "To the University Registrar, Town Hall."

Cards of Admission will be afterwards sent.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th January 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KARAKA—January 10th, at her residence, near Hormusjee Wadia's Fire-temple, Dhobie Talao, Bane Heerabyo, wife of Framjee Dadabhoy Karaka, aged sixty-eight years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FAUGHT—January 6th, at Morar, the wife of Staff Surgeon Faught, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HYNES—LAKE—January 9th, at St. James' Church, Anarkullee, Lahore, by the Rev. J. R. Baldwin, George John Hynes, to Emily Maria Lake, second daughter of the late Captain Edward Lake, R.N.—No cards.

NEWTON—BISHOP—December 29th, at St. Thomas's, Howrah, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. W. R. Quinlan, Captain Charles Walter Newton, only son of Charles Newton, Esq., of St. Mary's, Cray, Kent, England, to Mary Ann Esther, eldest daughter of the late Charles Bishop, Esq., of Stanley House, Hackney, London.

DEATHS.

ARUNDEL—December 27th, at Palamcottah, Emily Mary Arundel, beloved sister of A. L. Arundel, Madras Civil Service, and youngest daughter of William Tagg of Lawscourt, New Barnet, Middlesex, aged 23.

BURGESS—December 26th, at Dehree on the Sone, of cholera, Hannah, the beloved daughter of Mr. John Burgess, aged 11 years 11 months and 15 days.

MASTER—December 18th, at Berhampore, Gunjam District, Oswald Ernest, the youngest son of C. G. Master, C.S., aged 1 year.

SAMPSON—January 6th, at No. 3, Garstin's Buildings, Hare Street, Calcutta, of diptheria, Herbert Howard, the dearly beloved and only son of Mr. S. Sampson, aged 4 years and 7 months.

SIMSON—December 29th, at Chittagong, Katherine Luisa, the youngest child of Henry Bruce Simson, aged 3 years and 11 months.

YEATES—January 4th, at Meerut, the beloved wife of Quarter-Master A. Yeates, 108th Light Infantry, premature confinement.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1872.

WE are delighted to find the *Englishman*, which last week seemed half-inclined to speak slightingly of trial by jury, now vehemently protesting against Mr. George Campbell's theory that Englishmen in the interior of India should be reduced to the level of natives. So far as the Presidency towns are concerned, the distinctions between Europeans and natives have been practically obliterated, and we would hazard the opinion that the time may not be far distant when it will be found necessary to treat Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay as free, self-governing, cities, instead of keeping them subject to the despotic rule which is required for the rest of India. But we entirely agree with the *Englishman* that, as regards the country generally, "It is mere "hypocrisy to ignore our real position here as "having conquered the country in war, and now "holding it by force of arms. Immodest as it "sounds to say so, we are the superior race; we "feel it; we wish the natives to feel it; and "while we provide for them an administration "of justice as pure, thorough, and merciful as "any in the world, we are not prepared, for the "sake of putting ourselves on an exact level "with them, to divest ourselves of an ancient "right, which for centuries our race has regarded "with an almost reverential affection." Mr. Campbell has plainly declared that what he desires is to stamp out this "feeling of caste." He acknowledges, we presume, that the existence of an English Government in this country at all is inconsistent with the doctrine of establishing strict equality between Englishmen and natives; but he insists that only official Englishmen shall enjoy those privileges which are the birthright of the race. Mr. Campbell has written on this subject in the spirit of the very worst school of the old East India Company's Civilians; and the effect of the policy he advocates would simply be to drive all English settlers out of the country. We do not, however, deny that it is the duty of Government to take precautions against the possibility of crimes committed by Englismen in the interior going unpunished because the expense of bringing down prosecutor, prisoner, and witnesses to the Presidency High Court to be tried in the first instance is too heavy to be borne; and we are quite willing to accept the compromise proposed by the *Englishman*, although the English ruffian described in the concluding sentences of the following paragraph is, we take it, a mere creature of the imagination, and it would be easy to draw as affecting a picture of a poor and virtuous Englishman ground to an impalpable powder between the upper millstone of official superciliousness and the nether millstone of native antipathy :—

> In the first place, the new Code should provide in unmistakable terms that in all parts of India some High Court or other should be bound, on reasonable cause being shown, to issue a writ to bring up the person of any European British prisoner, and to decide upon the legality of his imprisonment. Express provision should be made in the case of territories not subject to any of the High Courts, for the issue of a writ from some one of them, wherever occasion arose. Englishmen will then, in every nook and corner of the Empire, be perfectly safe from being irregularly or illegally confined. With this precaution the criminal jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace over European British subjects might, it appears to us, be considerably enlarged, without the slightest risk to personal security, or the slightest diminution of prestige. In no case, of course, should any one but a European Justice of the Peace be able to pass sentence on an Englishman; but we see no sort of reason in restricting the powers of such an officer to the one or two petty offences with which under an old Act of Geo. III. he is at present competent to deal. Supposing, for instance, that he had the same powers to deal with European British subjects as with natives in respect of cases which he is competent to try; but that, when he committed, the committal should be to the High Court, to which an appeal should also lie in every case? Would any one be less safe, would the national prestige be endangered, because a Justice of the Peace could pass a couple of years' imprisonment on some loafing scoundrel, who has been living probably for months on the fruits of fraud and violence, imposing on chaplains, frightening ladies, thrashing villagers, the very scourge of the terrified Hindu's existence, the scandal of English administration!

YESTERDAY'S meeting of the Chamber of Commerce justifies the opinion we have always expressed, that there was plenty of ability and energy in the Chamber only awaiting its opportunity of being developed by public discussion. Mr. Bythell's admirable speech summed up the grievances of the mercantile community of Bombay against the local Government so clearly and fully, that we can only regret not having been backed by such an ally many months ago, when we first spoke out in defence of the interests of the trade of this port. We hope the Government of India, to which the meeting determined to present a memorial praying for the publication of all correspondence relating to the subject of a Port Trust in Bombay, will not overlook what was stated by all the speakers to be the origin of the intense ill-feeling which prevails in this city with reference to the delay in the constitution of the Port Trust. It would be a great mistake to suppose that our trade cannot get on without being protected by a Trust: merchants and shipowners would be but too happy to be left free to manage their own affairs without the intervention of Government officials. But the necessity for having this Trust was put forward two years ago as an excuse for acquiring a property which has subjected trade here to oppressive taxation in the present, and all that we desire is to provide that it shall not also be made the means of imposing upon us a still more alarming increase of taxation in the future. The origin of the whole discontent may be traced to the purchase of the Elphinstone property. That bargain was completed by Government secretly, and without regard to the wishes of the traders for whose advantage it was said to be designed. So far as we can learn, the Government asked the opinion of no merchant in Bombay except the representatives of the great firm of Nicol & Co.—honourable and public-spirited men, but still, as Secretaries and Treasurers of the Elphinstone Company, interested in getting as good a price as possible for the property which under their skilful management had been converted from a swampy waste into a valuable landed estate. It would have been unnatural for Messrs. Nicol & Co. to refuse an offer for the Company's estate which was equivalent to the free gift of about half a million of money to the shareholders; but what the public wants to get at is the motive which led Lord Mayo and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Colonel Strachey and Colonel Kennedy, to agree that such an offer should be made. Instead of answering this pertinent inquiry, the two Governments have, ever since the property was bought, neglected to turn it to account, and have passed the time in undignified squabbling as to the share each of them had in a transaction of which they are now both ashamed.

But even an absolute Government ought, as a matter of policy, to explain to its subjects the reasons that compel it to lay fresh taxes on the people. No such explanation, however, is vouchsafed to us by a Government which is nevertheless indignant because it is not respected. Who can respect a Government which secretly spends two millions of public money for the sake, as it affirms, of gaining new facilities for trade, and then not only for two years does nothing for the benefit of trade but absolutely injures and oppresses it? In consequence of the Elphinstone transfer tolls are now levied on all those bunders which used to be free, and all the ancient rights of poor fishermen and boatmen have been ruthlessly swept away. It is sometimes said that the new bunder dues are light, however annoying they may be to a population unaccustomed to live in a sort of island jail guarded by officers of the Public Works Department. But Mr. Bythell pointed out yesterday that the tax of two annas a bale levied on piece-goods amounts to 4 per cent. of the freight of such goods all the way from Liverpool to Bombay; and this percentage is by no means unimportant now that keen competition in business has reduced profits to a minimum. We should not object to pay the tax if we got anything for it; but what do we get in return? Not even the compliment of being taken into the confidence of Government officials, and informed what is the nature of the marvellous plans they are hatching for the improvement of the harbour and trade of Bombay. All the satisfaction we get is to be told that our interests are in the hands of a Department which knows a little less of commerce than it does of barrack-building, and which invariably makes a mess of everything it attempts to do.

Are the merchants of Bombay unreasonable in their demand for information which will let them see whether they are to be called upon to endure for all time the oppressive taxes they are now condemned to pay, or even to have their burden made heavier? The Government of India cannot have anything to conceal, and the publication of the correspondence telling the whole history of the bargain for the Elphinstone property, and of the designs prepared by those eminent statesmen and philanthropists, Colonels Strachey and Kennedy, for advancing the trade of Bombay in spite of the short-sightedness of our mercantile community, would dissipate a multitude of disagreeable rumours, and possibly convince us that Government has after all something to urge in justification of the strange course of conduct it has pursued. Surely, the two Governments, in their perplexity, ought to welcome the free discussion of their policy by the persons whose interests are principally affected by it. To maintain the secrecy which has hitherto cost us so dear till the amount to the debit of our new Port Trust has been definitely fixed at a sum on which the interest can only be paid by means of fresh taxes, will but add fuel to the fire of popular indignation; and we are convinced that Lord Mayo will at last do us the justice to clear up a mystery which does no credit to either his own Government or that of Bombay.

WE are sorry to hear that Lady Haines is again ill.

THE French have finally abandoned Shaikh Saeed as a settlement.

MR. AND MISS HELLER have left Calcutta for Shanghai. We have noticed from the papers that they have had a splendid "run" in Calcutta.

AJMERE is reported to have been very unhealthy for the last month and a half. The doctors report a considerable number of deaths among the natives.

A MEETING of the Bombay Persian Famine Relief Fund Committee will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

THE Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and the Bank of Madras at 5 per cent. per annum.

THE Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Douglas, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Johnstone, arrived at Poona on Monday. They were to leave Poona for Belgaum last night.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TENNANT, having returned to Calcutta from his deputation to assist in the observations of the eclipse, has taken over charge of his office of Mint Master from Dr. Shekleton.

A SAD, but not a serious accident, happened at Mooltan to Captain Kelly, of the Welsh Regiment, about a fortnight ago, he having shot himself whilst handling his breechloader in his quarters in the Fort; he is doing well.

THE King of Siam with six of the young Princes, his Prime Minister, and other Siamese notabilities, reached Rangoon on Friday last, and were received with due honors. His Highness is expected to arrive at the Sandheads to-morrow.

THE *Indian Daily News* thinks that the camps of travelling collectors in Bengal are unnecessarily large, and that a collector's visit usually results in a heavy fine on the places honoured thereby; and believes that both these evils would be removed if collectors left all office work behind them, and travelled about, slept and their districts with a single tent, and one or two attendants.

FROM Bassein we learn that the paddy of the new crop is now being harvested, and shows excellent quality. According to Government reports there is certainly a deficiency in the outturn of next season's crop, compared with that of last year, but it is calculated that about 111,000 tons will be available for exportation from Bassein during the next year, from which the estimated quantities for consumption and sowing purposes in 1872 have been deducted. The weather is most favourable for the harvesting operations.

H. M. S. COLUMBINE, commanded by Captain John C. Tucker, senior officer on the East Coast of Africa, captured about three months ago, on the Somali-Coast, four slave dhows, and freed 250 slaves, which were landed at Seychelles. One dhow, which was being pursued by the boats of the Columbine, went on shore to escape capture, and the slaves on board, numbering 300, were landed and carried inland by the people of Brava. The Columbine arrived at Zanzibar on 1st November, and left again on the 8th to cruize in the neighbourhood of Madagascar.

A MADRAS contemporary has heard that some extensive coal fields have been discovered in the Rajoor Manuk Ghud District of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, and that mining operations have been commenced. The coal field is situated at Sasti, which is about twelve miles from Chanda, on the banks of the Wurdah river. At present only five square miles in area have been tested by boring, and the coal found in beds varying in thickness from eleven to over fifty feet. The coal, which lies only about 100 feet below the surface, is said to be equal in quality to the best Indian steam coal.

WE are glad to learn that steps are being already taken to secure a worthy representation of Indian produce at the great Vienna Exhibition of next year. The programme of the exhibition has been published in the *Gazette of India*, and will also appear in the *Bombay Government Gazette*; and the Consul for Austria and Hungary in Bombay has received the assurance of His Excellency the Governor in Council that the committee of officers who were appointed to superintend the arrangements for the Kensington Exhibition have been requested to aid him by advice and such co-operation as may be within their power to collect articles for the Vienna Exhibition.

IN an article on the attempts that have been made to promote friendly intercourse between Europeans and natives, the *Indian Daily News* makes the following remarks, which seem to us to put the question in a nutshell :—"To all European minds, society means either eating, or talking to women, or both; and warmly though all sincere well-wishers of the Hindoo may desire to promote social intercourse between natives and Englishmen, we do not see how the desire can be gratified unless either Englishmen or natives recast their fundamental social principles. We fear that Englishmen will not—will the natives? The price to be paid is caste and religion; and even when natives are willing to pay the price, it will take time to convert it into the social coin current in English society."

WHEN will the time be, asks the *Madras Mail* that there shall be no Sub-Magistrate in the length or breadth of this Presidency who does not know English, or is consequently not able to prepare his calendars except in his vernacular? Has the schoolmaster been at work to so little purpose for all these years, that a magistrate in making his selections has any difficulty, all other things being equal, in finding candidates for subordinate magisterial posts, to whom he can give the preference for their knowledge of English alone? To this day, in many districts, cases are sent to the Sessions Court in the vernaculars. Magistrates, if not Brahmin-ridden, need be in no such straits now-a-days we feel sure. Corruption thrives on the vernaculars. If magistrates will not yield, the Board and the High Court should take the patronage into their own hands.

MR. TERRY, of the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art, lately wrote to the Political Agent, Kattywar, asking him to use his influence to induce the Chiefs of Kattywar to found scholarships in the School of Art for the benefit of their subjects. The letter has been laid before Government, who have ordered that the Political Agent, Kattywar, should be informed that Government will be glad to learn that he has moved the Chiefs of Kattywar to avail themselves, on behalf of their subjects, of the advantages offered by the School of Art in Bombay. "His Excellency the Governor, when on tour in Kattywar," says the resolution, "had an opportunity of inspecting the various local manufactures. Some of these possessed considerable merit; and His Excellency in Council will be glad that means should be taken to cultivate the natural abilities of the Kattywar artizans, so as to develop and improve their hereditary arts. Unless this is done there seems to be a danger of the artizans adopting inferior models."

THE *Madras Mail* thinks that Bombay merchants should have raised objection to the despatch of the mail on Monday sooner if they wished their protest to be of any avail, and suggests that the difficulty of want of time to negotiate bills on Monday might be got over by the Bombay Banks arranging to commence business a little earlier on Monday mornings. It also expresses a hope that we shall soon see the Indian mails carried home with greater despatch. Referring to the probable saving of 24 hours by the Mont Cenis route, our contemporary makes the following remarks, with which we entirely agree :—"Our own belief is that that saving might, even on the Italian and French railways, be easily increased by 12 hours more, while it is very certain that the P. and O. contract time might be reduced without any harship to that company. To give an instance of the easy way in which they take matters at present, the mail that left London on the 1st December reached Alexandria on the morning of the 8th, but did not leave Suez till the afternoon of the 10th—or nearly two and half days delay in Egypt. And yet the steamer from Suez to Bombay was able to reach her destination in "contract time." P. and O. passengers know to their cost that these delays are not so rare as they might be. It is in the limitation of this "contract time" that we must look for the next improvement in the speed of our Overland Mails."

THE *Times of India* thinks we were laughing at it when we alluded to the summons that had been taken out against its proprietor by a Mr. Sadoba Powar; but in this it shows rather a hot fancy, and it need not have taken the matter so sorely to heart. Some people always think other people are laughing at them, looking at them, or making remarks about them, and consequently make themselves ridiculous by their oversensitiveness, so that whereas they were not laughed at first, they become laughed at latterly. The *Times of India* may take it for granted that people cannot always be chuckling at it, however much it may conscientiously think is liable to be chuckled at. The fact is that in our allusions to this last display of the working of the law of defamation we were inclined to chuckle at the whole affair, not at our contemporary, whom we expected to chuckle with us, instead of putting his finger in his mouth and being ill-natured with us. We quite agree with him about the annoyance of being liable to be called "into Court at the beck of any cantankerous fool," but some trifles can be chuckled at, and this new libel case we imagined to be one of them. Evidently, however, our contemporary thinks it a very serious matter instead of one to be laughed at, and if that be so we are sorry for him, and beg permission to supplant our grin with a look of compunction melodramatic enough, we hope, to attune itself with his lugubrious feelings.

THE *Indian Mirror*, the organ of the Calcutta Brahmos, though it believes that to many it may appear that the mode in which Europeans live in this country, how they eat, drink and sleep, and what they pay for their comforts and necessities, should be one of the last things which concerned the natives of the soil, and that inquiry on their part into such matters should be reckoned nothing short of impertinence, to be put down summarily and effectively, considers that on the grounds of policy and expediency, natives have a strong and sensible interest in the ultimate tendency of the system of domestic usages and customs which the European community in India have established for themselves. And from its own observation it comes to the following conclusion—"There is no doubt that the increasing extravagance of personal expenditure, which is getting prevalent among the higher classes of European society in India, is a matter as much calling for public discussion as any other evil of the day. Men who, in obedience to the tyranny of fashion, are obliged to live up to their incomes,—notwithstanding the possession of salaries unparalleled in any other part of the world—must find themselves, before going through a third part of their prescribed service, as poor as when they first landed on these shores. They become, as a natural consequence, discontented with their lot and dissatisfied with their work, which cannot but suffer. They communicate to their friends at home the most exaggerated pictures of the miseries of Indian servitude, and the good men are frightened, and what we get is but the refuse of the market."

SOME time ago a number of the inhabitants of Kaira forwarded to the Bombay Government a memorial praying that a school might be opened at which the youth of Guzerat could learn the application of mechanical sciences, and to be practical mechanics, botanists, farmers, and artisans, and suggesting that as an initiatory step, and before an institution on a large scale were established, a school should be opened in connection with the Vernacular Training College at Ahmedabad. Mr. Peile, Director of Public Instruction, made a report on the petition, in which he distinctly states his conviction that such a school could not be set on foot by the agency of the Educational Department, and that, if attempted, the project would be an "ambitious failure." Mr. Peile points out that the new Department which was recently established is the one on which the care of these matters would properly devolve, as in the Resolution which established that Department it was proposed that among its duties should be "the establishment of a suitable system of industrial education," and "the preparation of popular treatises in the languages of the country on industrial subjects." When these treatises are written they may, he remarks, be read in the vernacular training college and taught in the village schools, and thus the object of the memorialists may be gained as far as the Educational Department can help them. Mr. Peile also brings to the notice of Government the difficulty there would be in obtaining teachers for such a school, which he considers would be very great. The memorial and the report of Mr. Peile (and also a report by Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector) have been considered by Government, who have ordered the Director of Public Instruction to make a reply to petitioners in accordance with the views stated in his report. He is to inform them that Government are fully alive to the importance of technical education, but that with the means at his disposal His Excellency in Council is not at present prepared to establish an Industrial School for Guzerat; though if any effort be made by the community for the endowment of an institution in which the teaching of the mechanical arts or of improved processes of agriculture shall be carried on, it will receive such encouragement and support as the resources of Government will permit, and will be recommended for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 9TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed strong.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

In the Manchester market firmer prices check business.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 4½d.

8½ lbs. do. 9s. 9d.

40's Mule Twist, 1s. 2d.

The sum of £216,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAM.

LONDON, 9TH JAN., 2-30 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was firm.

Total day's sales, 15,000 bales.

Sales ex-spec..... 5,000 ; Surats 5,000

Imports ... .39,000 ; Surats 5,600

Fair Dhollera ...7¾d. Dharwar.....7⅝d.

" Oomra.....7¾d. Mid.

eles, and as I glide into the body of the room unperceived by the *huissier*, who is having a discussion with one of my *confrères*, I am hailed by a stout old party in a navy parliamentary suit with splendid brass buttons. "Comment cela va-t-il, cher F." he enquires, affectionately seizing my hand and tugging at it as if it were a bell rope communicating with my heart. It is Mons. de L., who always demonstrates his recognition in this way when he sees anybody he knows to be connected with the press. He has always been a subject of great admiration to me, as he never mounts the Tribune to make a speech, but indulges from his seat in running commentaries on the speeches of his colleagues. Whenever an orator pauses to listen to the echo of his last peroration, he is sure to hear my hon. friend's voice emitting some such remark as, "Vous n'êtes pas dans la question," or expressing approval in a patronising tone. I suppose his constituents are fully persuaded that he does more for them in those little sorties than if he were to occupy the time of the House with long expositions of his sentiments. For, as long as I can remember a legislative assembly, he has represented the same place under three or four different régimes. He is by no means a silent member, for when he buttonholes a friend, he is full of information on all the *questions brulantes* about to be discussed, and has unquestionably fond of talking 'shop.' I, Thiers, he tells me, is about to have his head shaved by the members who constituted the Committee of Pardons for having thrown all the odium of the task on them, and having appropriated to himself the pleasing and genial part of advocate for mercy. They complain of being held up to the public as merciless ogres whom even the repeated supplications of the Chief of the State were unable to soften. Then he dwelt at length on the Orleanist question. It would seem, then, the Princes after their election, or perhaps before, had promised M. Thiers that, in exchange for the efforts he made to abrogate the laws of exile, they would abstain from sitting in the House, where their presence might have undue influence on the debates of the Republic. During the recess their Royal Highnesses changed their minds, and declared that the promise which they had made to M. Thiers as chief of the executive power could not be held valid, now that he was only President of the Republic. To the Republic, therefore, they have determined to appeal directly, and in case of a refusal to resign their seats. A free election would certainly entitle them to take their seats without asking anybody's leave. The next important question is the return of the Assembly to Paris, and here there is appreciable great division of opinion with a majority against such a motion. The execution of Rossel, and the manifestation of students which preceded that unfortunate event, have obliged the Government to prolong indefinitely the state of siege, and to deprecate the idea which they themselves had started of returning to Paris for the 1st of January. M. Thiers' message, he thought, had produced a feeling of uneasiness, and had not been so clear and positive as Ministers' *exposés* generally were. Leaving M. de L., as he was wringing a fellow Deputy's arm, I go up in the gallery to watch the settling down operation. The centre of the stage boxes I recognise the beautiful Marechale MacMahon, who smiles as she takes her seat to the bluff old Marshal as he deposits his gallant person in one of the pit stalls; then above this lovely lady is the box devoted to former Deputies, which is soon occupied by Emile de Girardin, Floquet, Dugué de la Fauconnerie, and many others. Opposite, in the Louis XIV. Court box, are the few members of the diplomatic service who have come down to the House. They do not appear to derive any pleasure from the anticipation of the proceedings, and indeed there is none to be expected, as there are too many formalities to be gone through to-day to admit of any interesting discussion. All the Deputies, with the exception of a few who have elected to refresh their inner man with the good things of the *buvette*, are in their places, when M. Thiers, followed by his *fidus Achates*, M. B. Saint Hilaire, comes in by a little door at the farthest end of the stage. Madame Thiers soon follows, accompanied by Mlle. Dosne, her sister, and the two step into a *baignoire*. The principal *huissier*, or sergeant, announces the arrival of the President of the Assembly, M. Grevy, who immediately takes up the curule chair assigned to him in the middle of the boards. M. Grevy tinkles a silver bell which hushes everybody into silence, and then the meeting is declared open. Wishing them *au revoir*, I emerge again into the court of the Palace, and return to Paris, feeling very glad that I represent nobody but myself, and that nobody troubles himself where I sit.

The weather has been bitterly cold the last few days. Snow has fallen about a foot deep, a fact which is easy to ascertain as the scavengers are very few and far between. Last night there was 12 degrees centigrade of frost—about 9 fahrenheit. The lakes in the Bois de Boulogne are crowded daily with skaters, who take it in turns to sweep away the ever-falling snow. The skating in the Lac de Madrid, which used to offer so great an attraction to the non-performing public, has sadly degenerated. The glories of the Imperial skating court are conspicuous by their absence, and as for walking two or three miles out of your way to see good skating or bad skating, the Empress has far too much respect for her departed Sovereign to treat such clowns with the same attention he devoted to the evolutions of the Emperor and his family. *Tout change ici bas*, and I should not be surprised to see tiny M. Thiers clap on a pair of skates or pushing his rigid consort about in a sledge. May he, only for the sake of public peace and quiet, beware of the dangerous holes, and not attempt to do the spread eagle.

CONTROLLER OF MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

MR. JAMES THORBURN, Accountant Government Reclamation Works, has been appointed by Government to act for Mr. W. Maidment, Controller of Municipal Accounts, at a salary of Rs. 750 per mensem.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please insert the accompanying few lines in your to-morrow's issue, as it is an explanation to the agitated minds of the public.—I have, &c.

BHAGVANDAS DHURUMDASS.

10th January.

(Copy.)

To the Postmaster General, Bombay.

SIR,—I beg most respectfully to bring to your notice the following complaint against Shaik Sulaiman, Postmaster at Linga, upon which, I hope, you will be stow your kind attention, and make such arrangement as to relieve me from unnecessary loss and inconvenience.

That I am merchant of Linga, and keep correspondence with my constituents at other ports.

That all my letters came for me, or sent by me, have been purposely and unlawfully detained for some period by the said Shaik Sulaiman, Postmaster.

This fact I brought several times to the said Shaik Sulaiman's notice without getting any answer or redress.

Upon this I addressed to Colonel Pelly, British Consul of the Persian Gulf, who has been pleased to refer me to you.

Under these circumstances, I respectfully appeal to you to institute immediate enquiries leading to the discovery of the cause of such illegal practice, and grant me redress.

In confirming the above said complaint, I beg to inform you that my constituent at Calcutta advises me that Bill of Lading, accompanied with a letter, of the goods shipped per Merinyah, has been forwarded by post, which being overdue I went to the Post Office, and upon enquiring received but an evasive and harsh reply.—I have, &c.

BHAGVANDAS DHURUMDASS.

Linga, 15th December 1871.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, per S.S. "Koina," will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M., to-day.

A SANSKRIT SCHOOL IN BOMBAY.—We hear that it is contemplated by some Hindoos to start a Sanskrit school in Bombay.

RAIN-FALL AT MAHABLESHWER.—The total fall of rain at Mahableshwer during the monsoon amounted to 188 inches and 90 cents.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During the first two days of this week, 281 new suits were filed in the Bombay Small Causes Court.

PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—Messrs. Godrej Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, had up till Tuesday received Rs. 15,701 on account of the Persian Famine Fund.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 44 feet, at the corresponding period last year the water in the lake measured 53 feet 7 tenths.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At the last monthly meeting of Lodge "Concord," the members elected Bro. B. Robinson, Senior Warder, as their Worshipful Master for this year.

THE RANEE OF THE LATE KHUNDERAO GAEKWAR.—The Ranee of the late Khunderao Gaekwar, who has been living in the bungalow of Mr. Narayan Keshowjee, Byculla, leaves for Poona to-day.

PICK-POCKET.—Yesterday, in the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Cooper sentenced a man named Luxmon Shreeputee to two months' imprisonment, for stealing fifteen rupees from the pocket of one Govind Dhondoo

A REFUTED THIEF.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Mowjee Wamallee, an old offender, to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a piece of alum belonging to a Bhattia named Tejpall Soorjee.

THE NOWSAREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Dordy, a resident of Nowsaree, has presented a large number of valuable Gujerathi works on different subjects to the Nowsaree Reading Room and Library.

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL TO A PARSEE.—We observe that Mr. Hormusjee Ruttonjee Engineer, a resident of Aden, has been presented with a medal by Government, for his meritorious services in connection with the Abyssinian expedition.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, a Marathi, by name Mookta Jeewa, employed as a carkoon in the Elphinstone Land Company, had his leg broken by a large piece of iron falling on it. He was removed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE SIR J. J. PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—At a general meeting of the members of the Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution held yesterday afternoon at the premises of the institution, the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy was elected a member of the institution.

NATIVE PAPERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—We mentioned the other day that there are in all 59 native newspapers published in the Bombay Presidency. Of these, 9 are Anglo-Marathi, 20 Marathi, 5 Anglo-Gujerathi, 21 Gujerathi, 1 Persian, and 3 Hindustani.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Sunduli, woman, aged about twenty years. The jury came to the conclusion that the woman's death was caused by her having been accidentally burnt by her clothes taking fire.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo named Dullechund Megbjee appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons against one Rambhow Bijwa Tumboli, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain ornaments, of the value of Rs. 800.

DIOCESAN SCHOOLS.—We would remind our readers that the presentation of prizes at the Diocesan Schools, Love Lane, takes place to-day at 5 P.M., when all friends of the institution are invited to attend. The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs will preside. The evening will conclude with a school treat for the children.

APPEALS AGAINST HOUSE ASSESSMENT.—The *Akbbari-Soodagur*, referring to the Municipal house assessment for 1872, observes that the period of ten days from the date of the notice within which an appeal against the assessment is allowed, is very small, and therefore suggests that the period should be increased.

THE COLABA SHOOTING CASE.—The hearing of the above case, in which John Gribbins, a private of H. M.'s 49th Regiment, charged with voluntary causing grievous hurt to George Henry Dixon, by means of an instrument for shooting used as a weapon of offence likely to cause death, was fixed for to-day before the Senior Magistrate, but has again been postponed, this time till the 19th inst., the prosecutor being unable to attend the Court.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night last, the police discovered the engine room of the Hydraulic Press at Colaba to be on fire. Mr. Inspector Reed, Mr. Inspector Killen, and other members of the police force, entered the premises and with great exertions put out the fire. It seems that the fire originated in a heap of rubbish lying under a work-bench, which, with a tool box, was entirely destroyed, and the wooden floor and the ceiling of the engine-room were much charred. The damage is estimated at Rs. 150.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday concerning the death of one Nulloo, a sweeper employed at the European General Hospital, who on the 7th instant complained of some pain in his abdomen, and was admitted into the hospital, where he died the following morning. The jury found that the man had died by laceration of the spleen, the result of fracture of two ribs, but that there was not sufficient evidence to show how or by what means the fracture of the ribs was caused.

THE PARSEE STUDENTS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.—One of the three Parsee students, Mr. Hormusjee Jehanghier Bhabha, who is about to proceed to England to compete for H. M.'s Civil Service Examination, was examined on Tuesday by the Senior Magistrate as to his birth and correct age. The mother of the young man stated that he was born in June 1852, and from all the evidence produced this statement seemed to be fully borne out, and a certificate of age will accordingly be no doubt granted. Dr. Dallas (Dallas and Lynch) appeared on behalf of the young student.

A CHAPEL FOR THE BOMBAY BAPTIST COMMUNITY.—A chapel for the use of the Bombay Baptist community is being erected opposite the Byculla Bellasis Road. It is 80 feet long by 40 broad, and will accommodate a congregation of about 400 persons. The building will be plain, and is expected to cost between fifteen and twenty thousand rupees. A place of this sort is much needed in the neighbourhood of Byculla, Grant Road, and Girgaum, as a great number of Christian poor, who seldom attend any place of worship, are living there. About one-half of the sum required has been collected, and further subscriptions to the same object will be received by Mr. A.K. Gordon, Currency Department, or by Mr. Hingley, Fort Police Court.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "TRUTH."—A numerously-attended meeting of Freemasons was held at Lodge "Truth," working under the English Constitution, at Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of witnessing the installation of Bro. Rienzi Walton as Worshipful Master for this year. Bro. Walton had been Senior Warden during the past year, and the members testified their esteem and regard for him by unanimously electing him their Master. The installation ceremony was ably performed by Wor. Bro. W. H. Hussey, after which the new Master invested his officers with the jewels of their respective ranks. The principal offices were conferred as follows —Bro. H. W. Barrow, Senior Warden; Bro. (Dr.) Shepherd, Junior Warden; Wor. Bro. W. H. Hussey, Treasurer; Bro. J. O. Weekes, Director of Ceremonies; Bro. Rowe, Senior Deacon; Bro. Bellelli, Junior Deacon; Bro. Molkenteller, Inner Guard; Bro. Madden, Steward, &c. The dais was graced by many distinguished Masons and Past Masters. Lodge "Truth" is at present in a highly efficient and flourishing condition; and in the sterling good qualities of the new Master, the craft has the surest guarantee of its increasing usefulness and prosperity in the future.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.—the first for this year—is now before us. It contains a great variety of interesting matter—a most carefully selected summary of the news of the week; a selection from the articles which have appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, and the comments of the press upon such Indian subjects as are likely to be understood in England. The work is one which does credit alike to the editor and the press which published it, and it cannot fail to be very acceptable to its English readers—especially such of them as have spent some portion of their life in India.—*Deccan Herald*.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE WEST AUSTRALIAN, 599 tons, Captain S. J. Andrew, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE following steamers from London and Liverpool have passed through the Canal and left Suez for Bombay:—Durham and Violet on the 26th December, Atalanta, Walamo, Nachimoff (Russian flag), Gorlo and Persia.

THE P. and O. Company are building four new steamers of 2,723 tons register and 450 horse power. When these vessels are completed they will be put on the mail line between Alexandria and Brindisi, running intermediate trips with cargo for Trieste and Venice. The large steamers, such as the Indus, Khedive, Mirzapore, Pekin, Peshawur, &c., will then run through the Suez Canal to Liverpool, which port will then also become the starting-point in lieu of Southampton.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				JANUARY.		LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.				Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.			H.	M.	FT.	IN.
11	27	m		4 Thursday	11	5	44	3	11
						5	47	3	9
10	28	m	8	0 Friday	12	6	34	4	7
0	23	m	7	6		6	35	3	5
1	40	m	7	9		7	20	4	11
1	11	s	5	1 Saturday...	13	7	21	4	7
1	53	m	7	7		7	21	4	11
2	3	s	4	5 Sunday ...	14	8	8	4	6
2	37	m	6	7		8	8	4	1
2	57	s	3	9 Monday.....	15	8	59	4	11
3	20	m	5	7		8	56	4	6
3	52	s	2	5 Tuesday.....	16	9	47	4	7
4	4	m	2	7		9	45	3	3
4	52	s	2	5 Wednesday ...	17	10	39	4	2
						10	48	3	3

Moon—First Quarter, 17th, 4h. 52m. P.M.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 4th January.

Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 6,125, dated the 23rd December 1871.—Enquiring, as the Bench of Justices have not made any provision for the working of the Contagious Diseases Act during 1872, to whom the Health Officer should hand over charge of the records and duties on the 1st January 1872.

RESOLUTION.—The Municipal Commissioner should be referred to Government Resolution No. 2,070, dated the 27th July last, which contemplated continuance of the Health Officer's supervision of the Preventive establishment until the end of March next at the earliest, and requested to state whether the Bench of Justices has expressed any desire that the arrangement should terminate sooner than was intended.

2. The Municipal Commissioner should also be requested to state whether the Bench, bearing in mind the conditions laid down in paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 2,070, dated 27th of July, have declined to make any provision, or whether the proposal to pay one-half for the year 1872 has never been submitted for their consideration, nor entered in the Municipal Commissioner's Budget.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 9th January.

Copy forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace, who is requested to be so good as to have the question of whether a grant is to be made for 1872, put formally to the Bench of Justices on the first suitable opportunity.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

HIGH COURT.—11TH JANUARY.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

926-70—In person—Goolabchund Ameechund v. Dayabhoy Ameechund—C. Tyabjee—To be mentioned.

757-70—S. H. Patuck—Mitheebai, widow, v. Perozebai, widow—Dallas and Lynch.

337—71—J. Cleary—Oomersey Ludha v. Jacob Jumail—Manisty and Fletcher.

339-71.—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Alexander Rennie v. The Colaba Press Co.—No appearance.

177-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Rustomjee Ardaseer Davur v. Doscebai and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

1008-63—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—The Advocate General, at the relation of Mary Prescott v. The Rev. F. J. Spring—Hearn, Cleveland and Pole.

414-69—Shamroo Pandurang—Rustomjee Ardaseer Davur v. Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia—Pestonjee Dinshaw.

493-70—G. S. Judge—Meeya Mahomed Saleh Khan v. Morarjee Karsandas—Manisty and Fletcher.

704-70—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Khatao Muccoonjee v. Ismail bin Khullila—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

749-70—Dallas and Lynch—Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy v. John Buck Spencie and other—Manisty and Fletcher.

759-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essa bin Khullifa v. Khatao Muccoonjee and another—No appearance.

897-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lilla Khima and another v. Mahomed Ally and another—Dallas and Lynch.

921-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Cooverjee Pragjee and another v. Mungesh Purshotum—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

674-70—Leathes and Crawford—Memon Abdool Gunny v. Memon Rahimtoola—C. Tyabjee and Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

202-70—Bhaisett Tricumlall v. The G. I. P. Railway Co.—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

211-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—E. M. Setna and Co. v Eduljee Nowrojee Moogasett—Keir, Prescot and Winter.

828-70—C. Tyabjee—Ahmed Gunney and another v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

132 71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Byramjee Eduljee v. Nanabhoy Jewanjee Guzdar—G. J. Mody.

182-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Lalbhoy Purbhoodas—C. Tyabjee.

44-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib v. Bhimjee Purshotum and another—Manisty and Fletcher.

200-71—D. S. Garud—Muncherjee Eduljee v. Mahomed Roysey and others—C. Tyabjee.

218-71—C. Tyabjee—Chujawoodeen Turabjee and another v. the Commercial Banking Corporation—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

224-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cassimbhoy Currimbhoy v. Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada—No appearance.

230-71—G. J. Mody—Merwanjee Shapoorjee v. Sorabjee Hormusjee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

244-71—Thacker and Chalk—Meghjee Jamsetjee and others v. Marwaree Tullockchund Shriram—No appearance.

246-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Chubildas Purmanundas v. Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarrachund—No appearance.

254-71—Thacker and Chalk—Hutteesing Mancekchund v. Hujarimul Mugniram—Khanderao Morojee.

THE MUNICIPAL LEASES.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 9th January.

To the CLERK of the PEACE.

SIR,—With reference to items Nos. 3 and 4, in the list of business, for the quarterly meeting to be held on Thursday next, I have the honor to forward the following particulars.

LEASES.

2. On the 29th August 1868, the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the Justices, and in their name, entered into a lease with one Jamsetjee Rutnagur, whereby Jamsetjee Rutnagur leased to the Justices certain premises in Breach Candy Road, which had been formerly in the occupation of the Justices for the term of four years, at a rental of Rs. 400 per mensem, upon the terms, covenants, and conditions therein mentioned. The premises were used as an office for the Health Officer, and were partly in the occupation of the Police. They are now not required for any purpose whatever.

3. On the 23rd August 1870, the Commissioner on behalf of the Justices, and in their name, entered into a lease with one Calliandass Kirparam, whereby the said Calliandass Kirparam leased unto the Justices, certain (two) pieces of land at Chowputty, containing 1,906 square yards and 1,556 square yards respectively, with the buildings standing thereon, for a term of 5 years from the 1st February, 1870, at a rental of Rs. 290 per mensem, upon the covenants and conditions therein contained. The building is unnecessarily large, and partly vacant. The police can be suitably accommodated for an infinitely smaller sum.

4. On the 15th August 1870, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Justices, and in their name, entered into a lease with one Burjorjee Framjee Patel whereby the said Burjorjee Framjee Patel leased unto the Justices, certain property on the New Foras Road, containing 4,065 square yards, with the buildings thereon, known as the late Frere Market, for a period of 5 years from the 1st April 1870, at a rental of Rs. 425 per mensem, upon the terms and conditions therein mentioned. The premises are used for the bullocks and Inspectors of the Health Department. They are suitable for the purpose and well situated, but the rent is excessive.

5. On the 19th August 1870, the Commissioner entered into another lease, with one Vitul Tookaram, to take on lease certain premises situated in Peer Khan Street, for a term of 5 years, from the 1st day of January 1869, at a rental of Rs. 175 per mensem, upon the terms, covenants, and conditions therein particularly mentioned. The premises are good, and are used for the bullocks and an Inspector, but the rent is excessive.

6. On the 14th September last, the Commissioner on behalf of the Justices, and in their name, entered into a lease with one Ebrahim Abdool Caim, whereby the said Ebrahim Abdool Caim leased to the Justices certain land, with the chawls erected thereon, situate in Camatesepoora, for the term of five years, from the 1st March 1871, at a monthly rental of Rs. 280, upon the terms and conditions in the lease particularly mentioned. The premises are occupied by the Bigarees of the Health Department, and are suitable and conveniently situated. Part of the rent, but not all, is recovered from the Bigarees. The rent is decidedly too high for the present times in Bombay.

7. None of the leases have either before or after execution received the sanction of the Justices. The lease of Jamsetjee Rutnagur (para. 2) is a renewal of an old one, and was reported to the Bench in the Proceedings of the Finance Committee on 29th July 1868, but no resolution was passed.

8. I am advised, that the late Commissioner had no power to make valid contracts for terms of years, and that before discontinuing occupation and payment of rent, the Justices should be requested to decide whether they will affirm or disaffirm the leases. I have informed the parties of my intentions of so doing.

9. On the 6th December 1868, the Municipal Commissioner advertised in the daily papers for tenders for the supply of bullocks with yokes and drivers to be used for watering and rolling the roads during the year 1869, and also for the supply of labour carts with bullocks and drivers for the above purpose.

This notice was duly advertised, in compliance with section 32 of the Municipal Act.

Section 31 of the Act provides that the Municipal Commissioner may, on behalf of the Justices, enter into such contracts as may be necessary for carrying into execution any works or duty duly provided for in the Budget previously sanctioned, or for which he had authority under the Act; and section 32 provides that before any contract to the amount of Rs. 10,000 or upwards for the execution of any works directed or authorized by this Act to be done by the Commissioner or for furnishing materials or for any other things necessary for the purposes of this Act shall be entered into by the Commissioner, ten days' notice at least shall be given in at least one daily English and two vernacular newspapers circulating in Bombay expressing the purpose of such contract and inviting tenders, &c., and authorizing the Commissioner to accept the proposal which to him shall appear most advantageous, that he shall take security for the performance of every such contract, and notify such contract to the Bench in a tabulated form showing the parties thereto, the price rates, duration, and time of performance. And every contract to specify the work to be done, the materials to be furnished, and the time, or times, within which the work is to be completed, and the penalties to be suffered in case of the non-performance thereof.

Fourteen persons tendered for the supply of bullock carts, &c., and out of that number, the tender of one Burjorjee Framjee Patel was accepted, and after words laid before the Finance Committee of the Bench of the following being an extract of their proceedings of 25th October 1869:—"Schedule of contracts for supply of road metal, for watering steep paths, and for supply of bullock carts concluded by the Commissioner for the ensuing year were noted for submission to the Bench."

And on the 28th October, a number of accepted tenders were notified to the Bench in a tabular form, including the one of Burjorjee Framjee Patel, but in such form the duration of the contract is described to be for three years.

A formal contract was prepared in the Municipal office and executed by the contractor and the Commissioner, on behalf of the Justices, under date the 13th December 1869, for a period of three years, viz., from the 1st day of April 1869 until the 31st day of March 1872.

It will be seen from the above, that no notices were advertised for tenders, except for the year 1869, and that the requirements of sections 31 and 32 were not complied with.

10. The contract regarding the watering steep roads and paths with bullocks bheestees is even more informal. It does not appear from the records in the Municipal office that any notices were advertised for this work, but a contract, purporting to be dated the 1st October 1869, was entered into between the Commissioner on behalf of the Justices and one Jamsetjee Rutnagur for watering certain steep roads and foot-paths mentioned in a schedule thereto for the period of three years from the 1st October 1869 until the 30th September 1872, at Rs. 2,250 per mensem, and the contract further provides that the contractor should also water "Queen's" or Alfred Road, including the trees, from the 16th September 1870 to the 30th September 1872. Now it appears from the papers that the tenders for this latter work were not sent in until the 2nd August and the 7th November 1870, although inserted in the former contract dated the 1st October 1869; but on taking the evidence of a clerk in the office, who attested the signatures to the contract, he states that it was not actually signed until the month of April or May 1871. Besides the above contract, it appears that the same contractor entered into three supplemental agreements in the nature of tenders on stamped papers, dated respectively 9th January 1870, the 31st January 1870, and the 26th April 1870, agreeing to water the several streets and roads described in schedule thereto for the respective sums of Rs. 625, Rs. 1,500, and Rs. 1,800, and it was agreed that such agreement should be taken and read as part of the formal contract of the 1st October 1869. But the agreement of the 31st January 1870 purports to remain in force for three years from the 12th January 1870. On looking at the abstract of the proceedings of the Finance Committee, and the notification of tenders to the Bench herein before referred to, it would be seen that the only tender for road-watering ever brought before the Bench was the tender of Jamsetjee Rutnagur, for watering steep roads and paths, &c., for the term of one year, from the 30th September 1869 to the 30th September 1870. It will therefore be seen that with regard to this contract and subsequent agreement that the requirements of sections 31 and 32 have not been complied with.

11. These contracts are at considerably higher rates than those now obtained in the bazaar. From the tenders received for the Health Department a fortnight ago, it appears that a pair of bullocks and driver can be obtained for Rs. 1-6 per diem, whereas the rate in Burjorjee Framjee Patel's contract is Rs. 1-9, and other rates are reducible in proportion.

12. I am advised that the power of the Commissioner to make contracts is limited to the current Budget year, and that therefore the contract for bullock bheestees is not binding on the Justices beyond the 31st December last. The contract of Burjorjee Framjee Patel is considered to have been so notified to the Bench as to be binding up to March 31st and no longer. I have informed both parties that I do not consider their contracts to exist beyond those dates respectively.

GENERAL REMARKS.

13. As to the leases for the Dhobee Talow premises, I can only suggest that it be not confirmed.

14. Jamsetjee Rutnagur has submitted to me an undertaking, to the effect that if he be allowed a fresh contract for watering at the rate of Rs. 6,776 per mensem, instead of Rs. 7,110 for the whole year 1872, he will make no demur to the vacating of the Dhobee Talow house, immediately on the Justices deciding to hold his lease invalid. Should they do so, this will cause a saving of by watering, Rs. 8,406; by house rent, Rs. 3,000; total, Rs. 11,406 for the year 1872.

15. Burjorjee Framjee Patel undertakes to reduce his rates as follows:—

	Present Rates per pair.	Proposed Rates.
Per pair ..... Rs.	1 9 0	1 6 0
Per brass	9 11 0	.....
For carriage...	2 0 0	10 8 0
Total for brass	11 11 0	.....
Per pair	1 9 0	1 6 0
"	1 13 0	1 10 0

—and further to submit the question of rent for his premises at Foras Road to arbitration, if a contract be granted to him for the year 1872. This will effect a saving of Rs. 13,225 for the bullocks, &c., and whatever may be gained by arbitration. He further offers, if the contract for watering by bheestees now held by Jamsetjee Rutnaghur be given to him, to do the whole watering for Rs. 10,000 per month, which would be a saving of Rs. 14,706 on the separate rates now tendered by the two.

16. Considering the expediency of avoiding litigation, I recommend that the proposals of Jamsetjee Rutnagur and Burjorjee Framjee Patel (for his own previous work only) be accepted.

17. The lease of Bellasis Road and Camatesepoora premises ought, I think, to be disallowed; but if the owners accept fresh offers on reasonable terms, which I am prepared to make, I would suggest their being confirmed for a term of two or three years.—I have, &c.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms, this day, at 5 P.M.

Original Communication.

A Devanagari transcript and date of a new Valabhi copper-plate, and a new interpretation of the figured dates on the published grants of the Valabhi dynasty. By Prof. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

THE extracts we give below from the findings of the Full-power Magistrate, Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Entee, and of the Session Judge of Khandeish, Mr. Watts, will sufficiently explain the nature of the question as regards the powers of a magistrate to try a case not at first presented to him. Mr. Entee, the magistrate, in giving judgment in a case of defamation, made the following remarks:—

"The complaint was first entertained in this case by Mr. Charles, Full-power Magistrate in this district, in the absence of the officer departmentally entrusted with the entertainment of such cases. My view of the law on the subject led me to doubt my authority to try a case in which the original complaint was received by another magistrate possessing equal powers. I there fore requested the District Magistrate to take action under section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, if he wished to have the accused tried by me. That gentle man was, however, of opinion that as the complaint was originally entertained by an officer who was temporarily in charge of my office, a reference such as that contemplated in the section quoted was not necessary. With all due deference to so high an authority, I am of opinion that the law does not sanction one subordinate magistrate being put in charge of the office of another for a time. The gentleman who acted for me acted only as a Deputy Collector for the time being; and as he was himself a full-power magistrate, he could not receive complaints in anticipation of their being made over by him direct, and without a reference from the District Magistrate, to another officer possessing the same powers. Notwithstanding that, I tried the case myself for two reasons; 1st, because I considered the District Magistrate directing me to try a case without reference to section 36, tantamount to an expression of his wish such as is contemplated in that section; and, 2ndly, because the irregularity would not be such as to require the interference of the higher authorities." The defendant was convicted and punished.

The prisoner having appealed against the magistrate's decision to the Court of Sessions, Mr. Watts, the Session Judge, recorded the following finding on the point at issue:—

"The complainant Azummabee on October 28th, 1871, presented the complaint in this case to Mr. Charles, then and now a Full-power Magistrate in this district; but then and not now in charge of the office of the Hoozoor Deputy Collector. * * * * It appears that before October 31st, the Full-power Magistrate, Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee, had arrived in Dhoolia, and in consequence of finding the case undisposed of, he made a reference to the District Magistrate suggesting that that officer should under the provisions of section 466 of the Procedure Code refer the case to him for trial. On the 31st October, the District Magistrate replied to Mr. Manockjee that such a reference of the case was not necessary, because Mr. Charles had been in charge of Mr. Manockjee's office. After giving this point my best consideration, as I feel bound to do from the great respect I have for the then District Magistrate's (Mr. Erskine's) decisions, I am of opinion that this order was erroneous, and that the District Magistrate made a mistake in supposing that by one magistrate being in charge of another's office for a few days, he gets thereby extended powers of jurisdiction. There can, I consider, be no such thing as an acting deputy, or officiating full-power magistrate. True it is that for reasons of convenience the magistrate of the district may and must direct police officers to send cases from certain parts of the district to certain magistrates, but as no such order could restrict a magistrate's jurisdiction so as to justify his refusing to receive a complaint which he had jurisdiction to receive, so neither could it extend a magistrate's jurisdiction and enable him to go into a case which had not legally come before him. Further, section 36, if I understand it rightly, means that a reference of a case can only be made after a withdrawal. I am, therefore, of opinion that Mr. Erskine's order of October 31st is of no legal efficacy. I must, therefore, annul the conviction and sentence passed upon the accused, and order that he be discharged. I am exceedingly sorry to have to dispose of this appeal in this way, because I believe the decision on the merits is a sound one."

DAVE CARSON'S LAST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.

DAVE CARSON, after having for many years amused right well the people of India, sails from our shores to-morrow with his company for Europe, via Egypt, and the performance this evening at the Grant Road Theatre will be the last in which he will appear in India, at least for a considerable time. The programme for this evening, and the fact that Mr. Carson is about to leave us, ought to secure a full house; but on this evening Dave also takes his benefit, so that we imagine the theatre will be crowded in every part. It is needless for us to tell Bombay people how much Dave Carson has done for our entertainment, for which he has received the generosity and the wonderful power of personating the educated native? He always brings us something new, and we observe that this evening he will astonish his audience with a history of "Maha Kali, or Doorga, the Goddess of Destruction." In parting with Mr. Carson, we wish him prosperity wherever he may go, and have no doubt that should he return to India he will receive a hearty welcome in Bombay.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PORT TRUST.

YESTERDAY at noon a special general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to which native and European merchants of the mercantile community and the general public were invited to attend, was held in the Chamber's room to consider the correspondence which has passed between the Government of Bombay and the Committee of the Chamber on the question of the formation of a Port Trust, and to pass such resolutions thereon as might be considered expedient. Mr. W. G. Hall (of Messrs. Nicol and Co.) occupied the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. James Taylor, having read the advertisement calling the meeting,

The Chairman said—The discharge of my duty, gentlemen, in connexion with this meeting will not occupy much time, for I have simply to lay before you the correspondence which has been taken as read, and to justify, as far as it may seem to require justification, the action taken by the Committee of the Chamber in connection with this matter of the Port Trust. As matters have gone, I frankly admit it would have perhaps been better had this meeting been held some time ago; but we had great patience, and after allowing the Government of Bombay and the Government of India upwards of a year to prepare its scheme for a Port Trust, it seemed to us, as ordinary men of business, accustomed to some degree of promptitude in our transactions, almost inconceivable that longer time should be necessary, and we were in daily expectation of hearing that something would be done. This, however, has not been realized, and the efforts of the committee to bring matters to a point and to obtain some reliable information as to the proposals of Government have so far proved fruitless. We have asked for information, and that further, delay may cease, but without effect. Men indeed have come to talk of the formation of a Port Trust in Bombay very much as we speak of the Millennium or the battle of Armageddon. Most people believe these events will come about, but the date of their occurrence, none of the prophets, from Dr. Cumming downwards, has been able exactly to fix. Under these circumstances we have called this meeting to-day, at which the public has been invited to be present, to consider as to the course we ought to follow. In his speech in the Bombay Legislative Council, in September 1870, when introducing the present Bunder Fees Act, the H

ties which are likely to be debited to the Port Trust, we may say that a great many are likely to prove valueless. Moody Bay, for instance, might have done better, but it was started on a wrong principle. The Apollo Pier will be made a landing-place for passengers from boats, but not, I am afraid, for goods. The reclamations between the Apollo and the bunder are absolutely useless. The Prongs Lighthouse, I need scarcely say, I consider to be a mere waste of money. (Laughter.) In supporting this resolution, I do not mean to go into particulars about the general management of the Port Trust, because we are now complaining of the delay which Government have shown in communicating to us what their proposed arrangements are. We have strong ground to complain of this, because after we had acquiesced to a certain extent in the temporary Act which was passed for levying fees, it was supposed it would only exist for a few months prior to the formation of this new Port Trust, but instead of that time, it has now existed for a great many months, and I am sure that many of those gentlemen who voted for it in the Legislative Council never dreamed that these fees would be levied in the arbitrary way they now are. I allude to the unfortunate fishermen down at Sewree, who cannot pull up their nets to dry on the foreshores, as their forefathers did before them for centuries, without their nets being seized; and to the equally unfortunate condition of those at Back Bay. The whole of this Act has been extended for such a length of time that we have the justest ground for complaint, and are entitled to call upon Government to tell us what they intend bringing forward in its place. If these heavy items, which amount to nearly £3,000,000, are to be charged against the shipping of this port without rendering any assistance to the trade in return, or at least very little, I must say that it behoves every merchant, not only of Bombay but of India, to complain, and complain loudly, too, because it will be a tax on all the commodities leaving or coming to this port. I have great pleasure in supporting Mr. Wilson's motion in its entirety. (Applause.)

The motion was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Ashley moved, and Mr. Grendon Tippett, seconded—

"That the committee of the Chamber be requested, on behalf of this meeting, to submit the foregoing resolutions to the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, with a memorial to the former praying that all particulars on the subject of the proposed scheme be placed before the mercantile public without delay."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Nursey Kessowjee said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—It is nearly two years ago that the Government bought all the bunders which belonged to the late Elphinstone Land and Reclamation Company. At that time it was given out that it was the wish of Government to make a "United Port Trust" for all the bunders. It was said also that European and native merchants of good standing, and of considerable business experience, would be selected as members of the committee to execute the said "Port Trust" in a way befitting the wants of the mercantile community of this city. But nothing is known yet as to the real nature of the said "Port Trust," nor of the appointments of experienced merchants in the committee, nor the nature and the amount of fees to be levied on the exports and imports of commodities.

After a few remarks from Mr. Nowrojee Fardoonjee, who cordially approved of the resolution that had been passed,

The Chairman intimated, on behalf of the committee, that the memorial to be drawn up would be prepared with all promptitude and despatch and duly made public.

The proceedings then terminated.

APPLICATION FOR A FINAL CERTIFICATE.

BE NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COOLAWALLA.

At a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, the consideration of an application for granting to insolvent a final certificate as a trader, under section 60 of the Act, was resumed. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Marriott for two opposing creditors, Messrs. Hormusjee Shapurjee and Dhunjeebhoy Jewajee Desai, opposed the application for a final certificate.

The insolvent, it appears, applied for the benefit of the Act in March 1868. He did not attend on the day appointed for the hearing, and after several adjournments, a writ of attachment was issued against him in June 1869 for contempt of Court in not obeying certain orders directed to him. The further hearing of the matter took place in July, when the opposing creditors made out against him as flagrant a case of fraud as could well be conceived. The Chief Justice, in giving his decision, is reported to have said—"The conduct of the insolvent has been of the worst possible description. Truth was not to be found in him, and more fraudulent proceedings than the falsification of his accounts could not have been managed." In sentencing insolvent to two years' imprisonment under section 50 of the Act, his Lordship added that, if the Act had enabled him to pass a heavier punishment, he should have done so without the slightest hesitation. Insolvent remained in jail only ten months, when he was released on a medical certificate. He now applied to be discharged as a tradesman from all liability in respect of his debts. The opposing creditors, however, desired that the provisions of sections 60 and 86 of the Act should be applied; and that, if the application could not be rejected, a judgment for the amounts due to them, namely, Rs. 2,00,000, should be entered up in the name of a proper officer of the Court.

The opposing creditors had made affidavits in opposition to the present application. One of them stated among other things—"In the course of the enquiry, it was proved that the insolvent had been guilty of as corrupt and wicked perjury as was ever committed in a court of justice, and of deliberate and extensive falsifications as well as concealments of books and papers relating to his affairs. It was also found that he had concealed Rs. 50,000 with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors. A large portion of his liabilities, namely, Rs. 1,50,000, was returned as a deficiency. With liabilities extending over two lacs and a quarter, there were no available assets for the general body of his creditors; and in consequence of nothing was distributed among them. Although I and most of his other creditors are ruined, being victims of his fraud and revenge, he has ever since his release from jail been living on Malabar Hill and enjoying, if possible, greater luxury than what he did before his insolvency. It is no wonder that, out of his ill-gotten wealth, he has successfully concealed a large portion, which he spends after his comforts and pleasure, while some of his unfortunate creditors have become houseless and even been compelled to seek the benefit of the Act themselves." Another of the opposing creditors says—"He has been twice guilty of contempt of Court within a space of twenty months. He has been guilty of as gross and deliberate perjury as was ever committed in a court of justice. He has wilfully and fraudulently withheld the production of a great number of his books and papers so as to screen others; he has introduced wholesale alterations and falsifications in his books, so that it is impossible to know what the true state of his affairs is; and he has done everything in his power to put his creditors to unnecessary expense and to fritter away the property, so as to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors. He has the audacity to return on the face of his schedule, which was thrice amended by him, the sum of Rs. 1,50,700 as a deficiency, that is to say, he has made no attempt to account for nearly two-thirds of his liabilities, which are made up, if the account in his schedule be correct, of the above deficiency, and the sum of Rs. 53,000 as his personal expenditure, and the sum of Rs. 50,000 which he has concealed. With all these circumstances staring him in the face, the insolvent has the impudence to ask the Court to allow him to trade again with a clean bill of health. He is not a man entitled to the benefit of the Act; and I trust this Court will not let him loose to prey once more upon simple-minded people. I humbly pray that the Court will be pleased to dismiss his petition, or at all events to direct a judgment to be entered up in the name of the Prothonotary or some other officer of the High Court for the amount of the debts due to the opposing creditors, to be enforced against the after-acquired property of the insolvent or his future assets."

Mr. Mayhew, in addressing the Court in support of the application, argued that the Chief Justice had adjudicated that the insolvent was entitled to the benefit of the Act after having undergone two years' imprisonment, to which he was sentenced under the penal section of the Act; and that any adjudication now under section 60 would be but an additional punishment. The intention of the Act was that, after adjudication, an insolvent should be entitled to the benefit of the Act. Everything that could be urged against the insolvent was urged against him at the hearing of the case; and the learned counsel submitted that the opposition could not now be reopened. It was a sufficient ground, on the face of their affidavits, to stop the opposing creditors from proceeding further in their opposition to this application. Section 60 was not intended to apply to an insolvent who had already been dealt with under the penal section of the Act; and the true construction of the Act seemed to the learned counsel to be that, when an insolvent was punished under the criminal section, he could not again be punished in respect of the same grounds.

The Commissioner remarked that section 47 freed the insolvent from all his debts; but the question was whether a man of such antecedents as the insolvent was said to be, was entitled to a clean bill of health; whether he was such a man as should be let loose again to trade; whether the additional privilege of trading again should be granted him. His Lordship was inclined to think that proceedings under section 60 were something beyond and above the usual application for discharge. The question simply was, whether this man ought to be allowed to trade again?

Mr. Mayhew submitted, if the application was refused, that it would be a perpetual punishment, and the insolvent would be doomed to perpetual poverty. He could not trade again; he could not earn his livelihood or pay his creditors out of his profits on trade; nor could he use the only talents wherewith God had endowed him. Now of the cases decided in England showed that, when an insolvent had once been punished for one miscarriage, he could be punished again for the same thing; and that the principle of further punishment was hardly to be spelt out from any section of either the Indian or the English Act.

Commissioner—Your argument amounts to this—that where a man has suffered punishment under section 50, when he comes up under section 60, he shall get a certificate of course?

Mr. Mayhew said that was so, unless new matters, not adjudicated upon at the former hearing, were brought forward and proved, or unless the Official Assignee moved on behalf of the creditors. Here the Official Assignee had taken no action against the insolvent on the present application. The Act did not intend that when an insolvent, who had been already punished, came up to apply for the privilege of trading again, it should be entered against him "Never let him trade again." The Court should not listen to the mere outcry raised by the opposing creditors on the same grounds as had been adjudicated upon. Here was a perfectly free man with special talents for his business, and it was sought, by opposing the application, to prevent him from ever after trading again, and thereby render him a useless member of the community. The conduct of these opposing creditors had been from the first most spiteful, and their affidavits had been drawn up with that colouring which betrayed at once their animosity and ferocity against the insolvent. And the principal creditor—what does he do? He squeezes out of insolvent all his property under threat of using the writ of contempt, and with unblushing effrontery now comes up to use it as a weapon against the insolvent. Nothing could be more disgraceful than such conduct;—he, a relentless creditor, after having squeezed out the whole of his property, now comes forward to ask the Court not to allow insolvent to trade again. The learned counsel concluded with asking his Lordship to look at all the circumstances of the case, the conduct of the opposing creditors, and then decide whether the insolvent should be sentenced never to trade again.

The Commissioner took time to consider his decision

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars for the week ending 31st December 1871, and the total for the season up to that date:—

Stations.	Exports for week ending 31st Dec. 1871			Total exports up to 23rd Dec. 1871.			Total up to 31st Dec.		
	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.
Nagpore	...	17	...	...	35	...	...	52	...
Wardah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,457	1,602	5
Poolgaum	...	19	...	...	74	...	...	93	...
Chandoor	...	31	...	...	33	...	...	64	...
Rudnaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Oomraottee	1,927	28	29	3,561	22	...	5,488	399	29
Moortizapore	...	204	38	...	153	1,244	...	...	1,312
Akola	...	...	22	...	...	555	...	...	555
Sheagaum	172	326	...	110	229	145	282	154	145
Khangaum	1,093	26	...	3,693	125	51	5,196	...	51
Nandorah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malkapore	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	34
Boorhanpore	...	...	...	...	...	353	...	...	353
Khundwa	...	...	...	...	...	5,763	...	...	5,763
Hurdah	...	...	109	...	...	1,648	...	...	1,648
Schagepoor	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	106
Garrawarra	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	142
Nimborah	...	...	104	...	...	269	...	...	373
	3,192	651	332	5,764	676	9,999	16,413	2,993	9,996

				Totals 1872
Full pressed	...	...	...	16,413
Half pressed	...	...	...	2,993
Dokras	...	...	...	9,996
				= 3,332
				3
				22,738

A. J. DUNLOP,
Assistant Commissioner Akola District.
Akola, 4th January, 1872.

ADEN.

NEWS REPORT FROM 22ND TO 30TH DECEMBER.

THE French have finally abandoned Shaik Saeed as a settlement.

There is no news from the interior. The country is quiet, and traffic undisturbed.

C. W. TREMENHEERE, Major-General, Resident.

ZANZIBAR.

NEWS REPORT FROM 11TH OCTOBER TO 13TH NOVEMBER.

11th October.—The French frigate D'Assas, Captain Lagongene, arrived from Comoro and sailed for Reunion on the 17th.

14th October.—The North German schooner Africa arrived from Bombay. On the 1st November this vessel was transferred to Taria Topan and hoisted the English flag being about to sail for London.

16th October.—H. H. Syed Burgash, accompanied by all the Syeds of Zanzibar, sailed in s. s. El Majidi to inspect the northern ports of the Zanzibar dominions as far as Magdeesha. They returned to Zanzibar on the 31st October.

25th October.—The North German barque Lagos arrived from Cardiff. The same day the French ship Nantoise arrived from Monte Video.

31st October.—Arrived the American barque Glide from Salem, United States, by Tamatave, Madagascar.

1st November.—H. M. S. Columbine, Captain John Collier Tucker, senior officer, East Coast of Africa, arrived from the Somali Coast, where she had taken four slave dhows and freed 250 slaves, which were landed at the Seychelles. The Columbine lost from one dhow about 300 slaves, who were captured and carried off inland by the people of Brava, where the slave dhow went on shore to escape capture by the boats.

2nd November.—H. H. Syed Burgash, on receiving Mr. Oswald as Consul for the North German Empire, saluted that flag with 21 guns.

7th November.—H. H.'s steam yacht Star left for Johanna, having an agent of the Sultan on board, sent to King Abdullah.

8th November.—H M. S. Columbine left harbour to cruize in the neighbourhood of Madagascar.

11th November.—The United States' Consul, Mr. F. Webb, presented his successor to the Sultan preparatory to leaving for the United States.

13th November.—H. H.'s steam vessel Dara Salam leaves to-day with the mail for Seychelles. The Darra Salam will tow the American brig Glide out of harbour, having the late American Consul on board. By last dates from Mombass the Rev. Charles New, of the United Methodist Mission, has succeeded on a late excursion in ascending the Kilimanjaro Mountain to level of perpetual snow.

JOHN KIRK, Actg. Pol. Agent,
H. M.'s Consul, Zanzibar.

P.S.—The French Consul, Mr. de Vienne, leaves for Europe in the Darra Salam.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

THE WORK DONE BY THE BOMBAY BRANCH.

(*Anglo-Catholic.*)

THE Annual Report for 1871 of the Bombay Diocesan Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, submitted to the subscribers at the late annual meeting, is, without exception, the most meagre document of the kind that we have ever seen. We do not altogether blame the missionaries for this result, but we think, for the credit of the body with which they are connected, that more should have been made of their "interesting letters." So far as the public have at present the means of judging, the work during the year has scarcely been worth the expenditure upon it, and it has been of a character that dispels any prepossessions that we may have entertained, as to the ability or judgment of the agents of the society in this diocese. The only missionary of whom anything satisfactory can be learnt from the committee's report, is the Rev. J. Diago, who has charge of the Tamil congregation. He has, to all appearance, done his work diligently both in Bombay and at Poona and Egutpoora. But what are we to make of Mr. Ledgard's giving up bazaar preaching and discontinuing the schools for Mussulmans, especially as he himself states that he has few native Christians to look after? In what way then does he occupy his time? It is quite possible that his own detailed report of his work will throw a different light upon his proceedings, but meanwhile we are kept in the dark. Mr. Gilder, too, should have been allowed to explain why his work at Sonapore has not been so successful as in former years, and what he is doing for the swarms of heathen all around his Church. Then Mr. Taylor's jubilation over the baptism of an orphan girl is, to say the least of it, very disappointing. We had expected from him a more sober view of what, after all, is a very commonplace circumstance. It brings to our mind the calumny about the "Rice Christians." But the most racy portions of the report relate to the missionaries supported from the Additional Clergy Fund. Mr. Keer has been relieved of his appointment. Mr. Corfield is able only to muster seven candidates for confirmation from his three stations on the G. I. P. Railway—Egutpoora, Mummar, and Bhosawul; and all that Mr. Harpur of Mazagon has done, to judge from the document under review, is, to build himself a snug parsonage! This prepares us for the startling fact with which the report concludes, that only a sum of Rs. 967 has been raised during the year for the Additional Clergy Fund. Our criticisms lead us then to the conclusion that the sooner this very valuable committee is reorganised or abolished, the better. It has a code of rules it is true, but they are as frequently honoured in their breach as in their observance, and an attempt at reform is met at once with the heaviest artillery, usually kept in reserve. The Acting Secretary has doubtless worked with a will, and he deserves every good word that can be said for him, and the right reverend the President's energy and usefulness are too well known to need any further allusion to them, whilst the successful industry of the worthy Hon. Treasurer is more than astonishing. But except the Bombay S. P. G. Committee is a close or rotten borough, every member, be he who he may, should be allowed at least to express his opinions and to have them fairly discussed. At any rate, their management during the past year has been marked with public disapproval, as instanced by the meagre list of general subscriptions, and the scanty meeting of "supporters" on S. Thomas's Day. Let us hope, however, that the New Year may be more prosperous to them.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE see that sanction has been granted for the establishment of a Government treasury at Ranekhet.

IT is stated that reductions are again impending on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway in the construction department, affecting a large number of employés of every description.

THE prospects for the rubbee crop throughout the province of Oudh are favourable. The rain which fell on the 22nd and 23rd December was general, and is said to have done much good.

THE number of deaths from cholera in Lucknow during the week ending 2nd January was 3, and the total number of deaths from all causes 106. Of these fever is credited with 70. During the week ending 26th December only one death from cholera was registered, but 106 from fever.

THE MAYO COLLEGE.—A correspondent in Rajpootana of the *Delhi Gazette* writes—"The Mayo College is not to be in the Grecian style after all. Just as the engineer expected to receive orders to commence work, the whole idea has changed, and an engineer deputed to travel over the country in order to study Hindu architecture and compound a design from what he sees. Lucky fellow, there will be salary, tentage, travelling allowance and a nice cold weather run! By the way, what is the reason that the Rajpootana P. W. D. has nothing to do with this undertaking? It has had a good deal of experience of various kinds of architecture of late years in connection with the Nusseerabad barracks. Perhaps the famine works occupy all its skill and attention."

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended the 30th December was 271, of which 15 were of Christians, 188 of Hindus, and 68 of Mahomedans. Twenty-seven deaths are recorded under the head of cholera, and 124 under remittent fever.—*Englishman*, Jan. 8.

THE EX-KING OF OUDH'S MENAGERIE.—On the 5th instant, the ex-King of Oudh invited many gentlemen to visit his menagerie. On that occasion, Rajah Kalikrishna, Rai Bahadoor, presented to the King, through the Madarulmaham, Moonshee Ameer Ali, Khan Bahadoor, some of his Persian elegiac lines on the happy New Year, in conformity with the civilized custom of all nations.—*Ibid.*

LOSS OF TWO CARGO BOATS.—Two cargo boats, laden with merchandise from the steamer Kangaroo, sunk at the Custom House Ghaut early on Sunday morning last. The cause of the accident is not yet explainable, but it is the opinion of those able to judge, that the accident was entirely owing to the silting up of this part of the river, consequent on the erection of the port jetties, which renders, it is said, the ghaut in question unsafe for the "grounding" of boats. It also appears that this ghaut is not the only one likely to become affected through this cause. Much inconvenience and anxiety is therefore felt by owners of cargo boats and shippers at the various ghauts situated south of the jetties, as they are all more or less affected in the same way as the ghaut at which the accident took place. This is a matter that should receive the immediate attention of the port authorities.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS SUBSCRIPTION BALL.—The Subscription Ball on Friday evening at Captain Lys' house at Royapettah was a great success, notwithstanding the obstacles that had been placed in the way of those who got it up. The dancing-room was of course not so good as the Banqueting Hall, but when all concerned are determined that an entertainment shall be a success minor inconveniences don't count for much. Such a determination was observable in those who attended the ball, stimulated not a little by the pettish refusal of Lord and Lady Napier to grant the use of the Banqueting Hall, at a time when such a concession could not possibly inconvenience them, seeing that the whole of Government House, Madras, is at present unoccupied. The Commander-in-Chief and Lady Haines were present at the ball. We are sorry to hear that the latter has since been ill.—*Madras Times*, Jan. 8.

THE MADRAS MUNICIPALITY BALKED.—As we stated the other day, the Madras Municipality took out a summons at the Town Police Court against Dr. Finnimore, of H. M.'s 45th Sherwood Foresters, inasmuch as he had neglected to take out a certificate and register his name as required by the Municipal Act. This summons was returned to the Court on Saturday unserved, as Dr. Finnimore had proceeded to England. The Municipality have lost Rs. 200, the amount claimed from Dr. Finnimore for the past four years, by not having acted a little sooner in the matter. Dr. Finnimore left Madras only on Saturday morning. We learn, however, that this disappointment will not operate on the minds of the Municipality so as to deter them from pressing their suits against the other officers of the regiment who, like Dr. Finnimore, happen to be defaulters in regard to the Municipal tax.—*Ibid.*

A DISOBLIGING POSTMASTER.—The attention of Colonel A. C. Pears, Postmaster-General, Madras, is requested to the following fact which have just been communicated to us by a gentleman at Karikal:—Our Deputy Postmaster has lately taken it into his head that he has no superiors, that he is a law unto himself; and, acting under this delusion, has suddenly thought fit to cancel a privilege which has been enjoyed by the public ever since, I believe, there was a Post Office at Karikal. The Madras mails always arrive at this place early in the night, and it has been the habit of some of the gentlemen here to send their peons and servants to the Post Office, to await the arrival of the tappal, and to receive their letters and newspapers. This was undoubtedly a great advantage, and, like "the quality of mercy," blessed both him who gave and him who received. But our Postmaster has suddenly considered it right, by way of commencing the new year in a pleasant way, to stop this practice. He was written to for his reasons; but refused to give any.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW RICE CROPS IN BURMAH.

THE following remarks regarding the new rice crops in Burmah will be read with interest by our mercantile friends:—

AKYAB, 5th January.

We beg to confirm our last advices of the 8th ultimo, and have now to inform you that our season has virtually opened. This applies at least to Laroong paddy, the first boatloads of which arrived already about the middle of last month. Since then our market kept poorly supplied with this grain, and we put down the aggregate of landings to date to, say, 50,000 baskets, the greater part of which had been previously contracted for. Whatever arrived in the open market was at the same time willingly taken at Rs. 21-4 per cent. baskets, bringing the rice with present rates of exchange to stand in about 4s. 7½d. per cwt. f. o. b. The quality of what has come to our notice is satisfactory, and shows a fine bold grain when unhusked.

Nacrenzie paddy has not as yet come to market, nor can we now calculate upon arrival much before the end of the month. The fact is that, although the paddy is ripe almost everywhere in the country, not yet sufficient labourers have arrived to allow of the crop being harvested promptly. News from the Chittagong district, whence we draw our chief supply of labour, inform us that the coolies are actually afraid to come to the places of embarkation, for fear of being pressed into the Looshai expedition. It has been currently reported that Government have resorted to this measure in order to obtain sufficient means of transport, and the report gains credence by the marked scarcity of Chittagong coolies.

As regards opening prices we see no reason to alter our opinion previously expressed, and we still believe that rates will rule equal to 5s. 3d. per cwt. f. o. b.

Freights.—No engagements for Europe have transpired on the spot. Several large vessels offered during December from Bombay and Calcutta but without business resulting, rates mentioned were £3-10 for the United Kingdom, and £3.15 for the Continent. On the spot the Norwegian ship Boseidon, 800 tons capacity, has been taken for a cargo of rice from Chittagong to Colombo at Rs. 1-3 per bag of 164 lbs., and a few small vessels might still find employment in the same direction.

PAUL AUSCHITZKY & Co.

REPLY OF THE N. W. P. GOVERNMENT TO THE INCOME TAX MINUTE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

From C. A. Elliott, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces; to A. Colvin, Esq., Secretary to Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces,—dated Allahabad, the 16th November 1871.

SIR,—In calling the attention of the Board to the orders of the Government of India, No. 4,708, dated the 25th October, on the administration of the Income-tax in these provinces, I am to add the following remarks.

2. Throughout the discussion, the District Officers, the Commissioners, the Board, and the Lieutenant-Governor himself, have dwelt much on the liability to corruption of the lower agencies through whom the Assessors have to work. And I am to express His Honor's solicitude that the occasion may not pass away without some tangible advantage being derived as well from these admissions as from the strictures of the Government of India upon them.

3. The selection of Assessors is already confined to a rank above that of Tehsildor. The prohibition, therefore, against assessments being made by any officer *below* the rank of Tehsildar, announced in paragraph 13 of the orders of the Government of India, will not affect these provinces. The present arrangement is already much within the limit there enjoined.

4. But the difficulty still remains that the Assessor, having for the most part no personal knowledge of profits and incomes, is forced to make reference to some one who has; and it is obvious that the higher the rank of the Assessor, the more he is removed from personal acquaintance with the individuals to be assessed and their income, and the more he must lean upon the knowledge or local investigation of others. This is the crucial difficulty, and it must be grappled with.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor, after gravely and anxiously considering the subject, has (with the exception noticed in the following paragraph) failed to think of any change that could be made with advantage in the agency or system. After all it is only by vigilance of control on the part of the Collector, by the personal inquiries of his staff of assistants in their winter-tours, and by continual cautioning and encouragement of the Tehsildars, that, so far as His Honor sees, the abuses to which the tax is so liable can be reduced to a minimum.

6. It might perhaps do good strictly to prohibit the preparation of any lists by an officer of lower grade than a Tehsildar, and the Tehsildar might be instructed to compile his lists from the *oral* statements of those whom he must inquire from and consult.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor looks to District Officers to redouble their efforts and their vigilance, so that there shall be no opportunity given, that can possibly be avoided, for the interposition of underlings. The raising of the limit of taxable profits will greatly strengthen the hands of the District Officers and their staff. His Honor will also look to Commissioners to make it more than ever their duty to see that no exertion is spared for this end. And the Lieutenant-Governor need not add that he has the fullest confidence that the members of the Board themselves will loyally and earnestly aid the Government in carrying out these views.

8. A copy of the reply, which I have been directed to submit to the Government of India, in reply to the despatch, is enclosed, in order that the Board may be the more fully in possession of the Lieutenant-Governor's views on the questions that have been under discussion.

From C. A. Elliott, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces; to R. B. Chapman, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department,—dated Allahabad, the 16th November 1871.

SIR,—Having laid before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor your letter No. 4,708, dated the 25th October, I am instructed to forward the copy of orders issued in pursuance of those orders to the Board of Revenue.

2. His Excellency in Council cannot be more solicitous than the Lieutenant-Governor himself is that the evils and abuses to which the assessment of the income-tax is found to be so liable should be restricted and obviated to the utmost possible degree.

3. The limitation, however, enjoined in your 13th paragraph, *viz.*, that assessments shall not be made by any officer below the grade of Tehsildar, will not benefit these provinces; for (as His Excellency in Council was probably not aware) the power of making assessments is already confined in these provinces to grades of officers higher in rank than that of Tehsildar.

4. But the Lieutenant-Governor has not the least thought to improve the occasion by directing attention to the urgent need of vigilance and caution in the investigations which must precede assessment by those superior officers. It is in these inquiries, and in the necessary reference to those possessing local and personal knowledge of the inhabitants, the great mass of whom are beyond the personal knowledge of the Assessors, beyond even that of the Tehsildar, that abuses and corruption are most liable to occur. And His Honour trusts that the views enjoined upon the Board in paragraphs 5 and 6 of my despatch, will meet the approval of His Excellency in Council.

5. The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to contrast the administration of the income-tax as reported in 1861, with the state of things now existing, and to attribute the deterioration to laxity of control under the present Government. His Honor submits that it would have been reasonable,—perhaps only just,—to have considered whether causes may not have been at work other than want of effective supervision, before assuming and publishing to the whole of India the imputation against the Government of a lax control.

6. An implied contrast is drawn in your despatch between the administration of Sir G. Edmonstone in respect of the income-tax and that of Sir William Muir. His Honour would not venture to place his administration in competition with the Government of that most eminent and lamented statesman. Fortunately, moreover, no such necessity exists. For, as remarked by His Excellency in Council, the present Lieutenant-Governor was then Member of the Board, through whose agency alone Sir G. Edmonstone worked the income-tax, and in whose labours he reposed a generous and implicit confidence. The present Lieutenant-Governor, as Member of the Board of Revenue, not only had occasion then in conjunction with his colleague, the late Mr. Rowland Money, to carry out the instructions of the Government, both as to the agency and the *modus operandi* of assessment, but also on his circuits had the opportunity of closely watching the results. He has had similar opportunities in his annual tours as Lieutenant-Governor (which have reached to every district in these provinces, excepting Bundlekund and the Jhansie Division) of watching the present system, and he is able from personal knowledge to say that there were no precautions enjoined in 1861 which are not now enjoined, and that there is not any lower agency now made use of that was not then employed.

7. Nor is His Honor conscious that there is any falling off in the care or vigilance of the District Officers and their staff. On the contrary, profiting by the experience of the past, there have not been wanting intelligent and earnest endeavours to introduce improvements in the system. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot say that any of these have proved of much efficiency; but he conceives that this arises from the nature of the tax, and not from any lack of zeal and ability in the officers of Government.

8. There are many possible causes of the growing unpopularity of the income-tax. When first it was introduced it was regarded as a war-tax, the inevitable result of the disorganization of 1857-58, and was no doubt as such expected to be only temporary. Its subsequent discontinuance must have confirmed the idea; and the feeling that its re-imposition betokens the intention of a permanent imposition may have added to the impatience and dislike with which it is now regarded. Moreover, the frequent changes, and especially the sudden doubling of the assessments, on one occasion in the very middle of the year, have induced a feeling of uncertainty. It is not as in England, where the occasion and necessity for such sudden measures can, by means of the public press, be made known fully and immediately throughout the land. Here, as His Honor explained in my former despatch, it is quite beyond the ability of the Government agency to make known the causes of such changes beyond the most limited circle, or to explain them at all to the vast masses of the population. The first intimation is the rude demand of the Tehsildar peon; and it can easily be conceived what power is thus put into the hands of the subordinate establishment, and what dissatisfaction any such unexplained and seemingly arbitrary enhancement must spread abroad.

9. It is also certain that as the people become familiar with the working of the tax, they have learned the comparative helplessness of the officers of Government in the ascertainment of real income and the checking of evasion; and antagonism has thus grown up between the people and the Government Assessors which has not tended to the popularity of the measure. For the same reason, their experience of the vagueness of the grounds we have to go upon, has no doubt emboldened those through whom the Assessors are obliged to make their investigations, to profit by our ignorance. It is not surprising that people so venal in their habits should rapidly become more practised adepts in corruption, and would be able year by year to turn the opportunity to better account.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor does not say that these are all the causes; he merely puts them forward as probable causes. He was called upon to state facts; and he did so to the best of his ability. The causes must be left to the test of his ability. The causes must be left to the test of his experience.

11. A reflection is made upon the Board and Government for passing without animadversion "the confessions of wide-spread maladministration made by subordinate Revenue Officers." His Honor was not aware that any such confession had been made, and he may be permitted to express the hope that if any "maladministration" had come to his notice, whether confessed or not, it would have met with appropriate censure and punishment. Certainly in the few cases of corruption which have come to light against subordinate Government officials, immediate punishment has followed; but indiscriminate animadversion would do more harm than good. The Lieutenant Governor, as before submitted, though giving the subject his best attention, and endeavouring, when in his circuits to ascertain the causes of discontent, has nowhere found reason to attribute it to lack of zeal or judgment on the part of the local officers. The local inquiries instituted by the Government and the Board have altogether failed to bring out any evidence of maladministration. His Honor would, though with submission under such circumstances would have been out of place; for to produce salutary results animadversion must be based on some distinct ground or presumption of error or of laxity.

12. It is perhaps not of material consequence, but the "miscalculation" entered in paragraph 2 of your letter is apparently apparent. The tax-payers are all presumably heads of families, and comparing them with all other heads of families in the province, one person was assessed in 80, or 1·25 per cent, or nearly four in 300—the figure stated in my letter of the 16th May. It must be remembered, moreover, that to single out those four persons in 300, the inquiry must be made into the circumstances of a very much larger number.

13. In conclusion, I am to assure His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, that every exertion will be redoubled to reduce the occasions of discontent and the opportunities for corruption; and the Lieutenant-Governor is happy to think that the raising of the limit to Rs. 750 gives the prospect of the redoubled efforts thus made being crowned with far greater success than hitherto has been found possible.

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